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THE
MEDICAL POCKET BOOK.

Containing a short but plain account of the
SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, and METHODS of CURE,
OF THE

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE HUMAN BODY;

Including such as require
SURGICAL TREATMENT:

Together with the
VIRTUES AND DOSES

OF
MEDICINAL COMPOSITIONS AND SIMPLES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS, AND
DIGESTED INTO ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

BY SIR JOHN ELLIOT, M. D.

FOURTH AMERICAN EDITION,

*Copied from the latest English Edition; with Additions, Im-
provements, and Corrections.*

TROY:

PRINTED BY O. PENNIMAN AND CO. AND SOLD BY
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1803.

IN this Fourth American Edition, several improvements are made ; such as, using the letters over each page, in the manner of a Dictionary, and inserting the additions and corrections (necessary to make the work agree with the last edition of the London Pharmacopœia) in their proper places, instead of putting them at the close of the work, &c.



13. Nov 151
APR 5 1804

TO
SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART.
PHYSICIAN TO THEIR
MAJESTIES;

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF
PHYSICIANS AT LONDON AND
EDINBURGH;

AND OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON
AND PARIS, &c. &c.

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS FAITHFUL

AND DEVOTED

HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

*Great Marlborough-Street, 7
Aug. 12, 1781.*

51-1179

PREFACE.

THE advantages of a publication of this kind to the practitioner in medicine, are too obvious to need enumeration ; I shall, therefore, only premise a few necessary observations relative to the work itself.

I. The doses of medicines, &c. are set down as for adults ; and therefore the prescriber will easily vary them for other ages. For example, children of two years old may, in general, take about a third part of the doses for adults, or a little more ; and so in proportion for other ages, the *constitution* being also considered.

II. Where it could conveniently be done, I have mentioned the intervals at which the medicines are to be repeated : but these may be varied at the prescriber's discretion. For brevity's sake I have, in many places, used the word *frequenter* ; by which I would have it understood, that every three, four, six,
A 2 eight

eight, &c. hours are meant, according to the exigency of the case.

III. When any particular indication is to be observed, the *classes*, (as cathartics, diuretics, astringents, &c.) may be referred to; under which heads as many of the compositions and simples as were judged necessary are arranged.

IV. The limits assigned to the work would not admit of *formulae*; nor do I think them by any means necessary. The doses of all the articles usually administered are set down; and I will not suppose that there is any medical practitioner who cannot give directions for making them into draughts, boluses, or other forms that may be required. The vehicles should be either perfectly innocent, (as aq. pura, fyr. simp. &c.) or of similar virtues with the medicines to be given. And if two articles of the same virtues (cathartics, for example) be employed, it scarcely need be mentioned,

tioned, that the dose of each must be proportionably less. It may be added, that ingredients of a volatile nature should be given in a liquid form, lest their virtues exhale ; and very nauseous ones should, if convenient, be given in the form of pills or boluses.

V. In the alphabet I have, for the most part, made use of English names ; or, at least, have usually referred from those where technical ones are employed.

This work was drawn up originally for my own use, and in the course of practice I have found it very convenient to refer to occasionally. It was the opinion of those medical gentlemen who saw the MS. that it would be equally useful to others, and this was my motive for making it public. If it assist the practitioner's memory in matters already known (at least till he has leisure to consult larger works, where necessary) my design is answered.

J. E.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

THIRD EDITION.

IN the present edition the old names of medicines have been exchanged for those of the New Pharmacopœia of the London college ; those now first admitted into that Pharmacopœia inserted, with the addition of a few not deemed by the college sufficiently established for that purpose, though adopted into the private practice of some eminent physicians, and of too much importance for a knowledge of them to be thought superfluous to any practitioner ; those omitted by the college are expunged : the doses have been carefully corrected from the best authorities ; in the treatment of diseases such alterations have been made as later experience has approved ; and a few have been added to the catalogue which were not noticed in the former editions.

THE

THE
MEDICAL POCKET BOOK.

ABORTION.

SYMPTOMS. Pain in the back, loins, and lower part of the belly; shiverings; a flux of blood from the womb; nausea, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, syncope, an opening and moisture of the os tincæ. Most commonly happens between the second and fourth months of pregnancy, though it may occur later. It may be occasioned by frights, falls, strong emetics or cathartics, or by any violent commotion of body or mind.

Treatment. If the pulse be strong, bleed, give nitre, and pursue the antiphlogistic regimen: if the patient be weak, the bark and chalybeates. In general the medicines should be of the tonic and sedative kinds. The body should be kept open with clysters, or otherwise; the diet light broths, and the like; and the patient should be kept very cool, still, and quiet in bed. To stop the hæmorrhage, styptics may be applied to the os uteri, and a cloth

cloth dipped in vinegar to the os externum, and pubes. Some recommend acetated cerusse internally in large doses.

If, nevertheless, abortion follow, discontinue the corroborants, and give spermaceti medicines with opiates, &c. as after child-birth.

ABSCESS.

Treatment. Common abscesses may be treated by bringing them forward with proper cataplasms, and when ripe, opening, digesting, and cicatrizing. Avoid evacuations during the suppuration, unless inflammation require. See also BOIL, PHLEGMON, and ULCER.

ABSORBENTS.

Opening. Magnesia. *Astringent.* Chalk, burnt hartshorn, oyster shells, crabs' claws, red coral, French bole, lime-water.

ACID, ACETOUS.

This is radical vinegar as it is called. It is used for smelling to in faintings.

—— MURIATIC.

Tonic, stimulant, diuretic, lithontriptic; gt. xx. to xl.

—— NITROUS.

Tonic, stimulant, diuretic; gt. v. to xx.

—— VITRIOLIC.

Tonic, stimulant, lithontriptic; gt. ij. to v.
DILUTE. gt. xxx. to lx.

ACONITUM.

ACONITUM. See *Wolfsbane, blue.*

ÆTHER, NITROUS, SPIRIT OF.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge, carminative; ℥j. to ʒj.

———— VITRIOLIC.

Antispasmodic, nervous; gt. xx. to ʒfs. Also externally as an anodyne. SPIRIT OF. As of nitrous; to ʒij.—COMPOUND. Anodyne, &c. ʒfs. to ʒifs.

AGUE.

Symptoms. The fit begins with cold shiverings; a small quick pulse; pain in the back and head; nausea. To these succeed great heat and fever, which terminate in sweats. The urine during the fit, pale, clear, and without sediment; but in the interval, turbid, with a copious sediment of a reddish colour.

In the *Quotidian Ague* the fit returns once in a day.

In the *Tertian*, every other day.

In the *Quartan*, the intermission is of two whole days.

Treatment. The bark in substance ʒj. every two hours during the intermission, adding an opiate, if it run off by stool. If the stomach will not bear the powder, give it in decoction or infusion, or the extract in pills. Camomile flowers, snakeroot, acid of vitriol, kali,
or

or opium, may be added according to circumstances ; or an emetic and cathartic may be premised if necessary. The repetitions may be less frequent after the fit has been missed once or twice. Blue vitriol, gr. fs. dissolved in ℥j. of proof spirit, and given before the fit, has succeeded in some desperate cases ; so has electricity, in or just before the fit. White arsenic (*which see*) has been very effectual.

ALMOND, BITTER.

Sedative, diuretic.

———— SWEET.

Obtunding. MILK OF. ℥iv. to ℥ss. or more.

OIL OF. Pectoral, opening ; ℥ij. to ℥iv.

Externally softening, relaxing.

ALOES, INSPISSATED JUICE.

Cathartic, anthelmintic ; ℥fs. to ℥ij. Emmenagogue ; gr. v. to x. twice a day. Externally applied, vulnerary.

COMPOUND PILLS OF, to ℥j. PILLS OF, WITH MYRRH. The same. POWDER OF, WITH CAMELLA. —

WITH GUAIACUM. — WITH IRON. *See*

POWDER ALOETIC, &c. TINCTURE OF.

℥fs. to ℥iss. COMPOUND. ℥fs. to ℥ij. —

WINE OF. ℥j. to ℥ij. As a cathartic ; to ℥ij.

ALTERATIVES.

Mercurials, antimonial, hemlock, mezereon,
water-

water-parsnep, guaiacum, sarsaparilla,assafras, prepared natron, tar, sulphur. Any medicine that works a cure gradually, by correcting the patient's habit of body, may be called an alterative.

ALUM.

Tonic, astringent ; gr. iv. to \mathfrak{z} j. Externally astringent and cooling. BURN'T. Escharotic. Also internally, particularly in colic ; gr. ij. to \mathfrak{z} ss. COMPOUND WATER OF. Astringent, cooling. CATAPLASM OF. The same as an epithem ; chiefly in ophthalmies.

AMBER.

Tonic ; \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} j. OIL OF, RECTIFIED. Stimulating, nervous, emenagogue ; gt. v. to xx. SALT OF, PURIFIED. Nervous, diuretic ; to \mathfrak{z} j.

AMMONIA, PREPARED.

Antacid, attenuant, stimulant, diaphoretic ; gr. iij. to xv. SPIRIT OF. The same ; gt. xx. to lx. or more. COMPOUND. Also cephalic ; gt. xx. to lx. or more. FETID. Antihysterical ; gt. xx. to lx. SUCCINATED, or *Eau de Luce*. Chiefly for smelling to. WATER OF. Gt. xx. to lx. or more. WATER OF ACETATED A. Attenuant, cooling, sudorific, diuretic ; \mathfrak{z} ij. to \mathfrak{z} ss. WATER OF PURE A. Caustic volatile alkali. LINIMENT OF.

B

Discutient,

Discutient, rubefacient. STRONGER L. OF.
The same.

AMMONIACUM, GUM.

Stimulant, aperient ; ℥ss. to ℥j. MILK OF.
℥ss. to ℥j.

ANALEPTICS.

Cantharides, aromatic confection, saffron, cochineal, *aromatics* and *stimulants*.

ANASARCA. See *Dropsy*.

ANEURISM,

OR AN ENLARGEMENT OF AN ARTERY,
(known by its pulsation.)

Treatment. Bleeding, and proper evacuations ; with low spare diet. Lead may be bound down pretty tight on the part. If these fail, recourse must be had to the operation of tying it above and below the tumour.

ANGELICA, ROOT, STALK, LEAF, AND SEED.
Stimulant, aromatic ; ℥ss. to ℥ij.

ANGINA GANGRENOSA,

OR PUTRID SORE THROAT.

Symptoms. Giddiness in the head, alternate heat and cold, and at length, after some hours, constant great heat : sometimes vomiting or purging ; pains in the head ; eyes inflamed and watery, as in the measles ; anxiety, faintness, sore throat, with florid colour ; or else,
a broad

a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour, surrounded with red. On the second or third day the face, neck, breast, and hands swell, and as if erysipelatous; an efflorescence of many small red pimples sometimes appears on the arms and other parts. The throat sloughs, ulcerates, and is very painful. Offensive taste, and delirium towards night.

Treatment. Avoid bleeding and evacuation, gentle sudorifics and a slight emetic at the beginning excepted; and purgings should be checked. Gargle, or rather syringe the throat with the compound decoction of barley, to which vinegar, myrrh, and honey of roses may be added. If the sloughs do not separate, touch them with a rag dipped in a mixture of oxymel of verdigris, ℥j. and ℥ij. of the preceding gargle; or gargle with water acidulated with muriatic acid. But the principal reliance must be on the bark given freely with wine and acids. To restore the patient give bark and vitriolic acid, with proper strengthening diet.

ANGINA MAXILLARIS.

Symptoms. Lassitude, heaviness, general restless uneasiness, gentle rigors, and slight fever; these are followed by a stiffness, with obtuse pain, in the articulation of the lower jaw: the parotid glands, neighbouring skin, and cellular

lar membrane, swell : sometimes a dusky erysipelatous inflammation covers the tumour. If the swelling subside suddenly, an exacerbation of the symptoms comes on, with tumefaction of one or both testicles. If this subside in like manner, the head is affected, and delirium follows, with convulsions, and other alarming symptoms, sometimes proving fatal.

Treatment. Promote perspiration from the parts affected by keeping them warm ; cover the swelling with a blister ; and give diaphoretics, with opium, if necessary. The body should be kept gently open ; but bleeding must be carefully avoided, unless the most pressing indications require it.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

Symptoms. A pain underneath some part of the sternum, with a sense of strangling and anxiety, coming on suddenly whilst walking, particularly soon after a meal, and vanishing on standing still : after some months it does not cease so instantaneously on standing still ; will come on when the patient is lying in bed ; and sometimes even when standing still, or sitting ; the pain usually extends across the breast, and is felt particularly at the insertion of the pectoral muscle into the os humeri : it is generally on the left side, sometimes on both ; it recurs more or less frequently, perhaps

haps for years ; and at length terminates in sudden death.

Treatment. Wine and cordials have generally been found to prevent or alleviate the night fits, and opiates still more so. In one instance antimonial, and the fetid gums, relieved the disease considerably in an early stage.

ANISEEDS.

Carminative; gr. iv. to gr. xv. or in infusion to ʒiv . COMPOUND SPIRIT OF. ʒj . to ʒss .
ESSENTIAL OIL OF, gt. iv. to xx.

ANODYNES. See *Sedatives*.

ANTACIDS.

All alkalis, fixed or volatile, and *Absorbents*.

ANTALKALINES.

All acids, wine.

ANTHELMINTICS.

Tin, mercurials, cowitch, fern, Indian pink, tobacco, camphor, asafoetida. *Lubricating*.
Oils of almonds and olives, castor oil. *Tonic*.
Wormseed, tanfy, favine, camomile, rue, wormwood, lime-water. *Cathartic*. Hedgehyssop, bearsfoot, gamboge, aloes, scammony, jalap, vitriolated natron.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. See *Erysipelas*.

ANTIMONY, PREPARED.

Alterative ; ʒss . to ʒj . CALCINED. Diaphoretic,

retic, nauseating; gr. v. to ʒss. MURIATED. Caustic. PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF. Alterative, emetic; gr. ij. to viij. SAFFRON OF. Emetic; gr. ij. to vj. TARTARISED. Sudorific, febrifuge; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to i. Emetic; gr. ij. to iv. VITRIFIED. For making the WINE OF A. WINE OF. Alterative, diaphoretic; gr. x. to lx. Diuretic, cathartic; ʒj. to ʒij. Emetic; ʒij. to ʒiv. TARTARISED, WINE OF. The same. ANTIMONIAL POWDER; gr. v. to xv. Said to be the same with James's Powder.

ANTISCORBUTICS.

Antiseptics. Alteratives.

ANTISEPTICS.

Refrigerant. Acids, cold water, cold air. *Tonic.* Bark, columbo, quassia, camomile, wormwood, southernwood, mastic, lime-water. *Stimulant.* Alcohol, wine, madder, rattlesnakeroot, horseradish, brook-lime, water-cress, scurvy-grass, cummin. *Antispasmodic.* Camphor, myrrh, asafoetida,

ANTISPASMODICS.

Stimulant. Electricity, spirit of vitriolic æther, animal oil, oil of amber, musk, castor, millepedes, fossil tar, camphor, asafoetida, galbanum, myrrh, lady's-smock, ipecacuanha. *Sedative.* Opium, compound spirit of vitriolic æther,

æther, valerian, warm-bath. *Tonic.* Bark, ginseng, rue, calcined zinc, blue vitriol, cold water.

APHTHÆ. See *Thrush*, and *Fever Aphthosæ*.

APOPLEXY.

Symptoms. A sudden privation of sensation, and voluntary motion. The face red, and bloated; the mouth commonly open; the pulse strong and quick, especially at first; respiration strong, and attended with snorting.

Treatment. Blisters should be applied to the back and legs, and mustard poultices to the feet. Medicines of the warm, nervous kind, as castor, valerian, camphor, asafoetida and volatile salts, should frequently be administered.

Authors distinguish between a *sanguineous* and *pituitous* apoplexy: The first arising from a turgidness of the vessels of the brain; the last, from serous matter in the ventricles. In the latter case, emetics of the antimonial kind are serviceable, and bleeding should be prescribed with great caution; in the former, bleeding and evacuations are proper. A soft, mild, and opening vegetable regimen is prescribed for patients subject to the sanguineous; and a contrary one, with exercise, for such as are recovered from a pituitous apoplexy.

APPETITE, CANINE.

Treatment. If an acid in the stomach be the cause,

cause, vomit, and give testaceous powders, magnesia, or alkalis. If worms, give anthelmintics. If it be natural, or proceed from other causes, oils, fat meats, and broths, milk, and flour diet, will be proper: also opiates. Smoking tobacco is likewise of service.

APPETITE, LOSS OF.

Treatment. If the stomach be foul, give a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha; and if necessary, a gentle cathartic also. If it proceed from relaxation, the bitters, chalybeates, or bark, with or without vitriolic acid. If acidity and wind abound, join kali, or calcined magnesia, with the bitters. Sena, rhubarb, tartarised kali, or other laxatives, may occasionally be employed, if necessary.

ARABIC, GUM.

Obtunding; ℞j. to ʒij.

ARNICA. See *Leopard's-Bane*, German.

AROMATICS.

Cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, mace, pimiento, ginger, canella alba, cubebs, calamus aromaticus, clove-july-flower, elecampane, angelica, cascarilla.

ARSENIC, WHITE.

This has lately been employed with great success in intermittent fever, and periodical head-

head-aches, in the following form. Dissolve 64 grs. with an equal quantity of pure kali, by gently boiling in a Florence flask, in half a pint of water. When cold, add as much water as will make the whole a pint. Of this the dose should be sufficient to excite nausea, generally from gr. viij. to xx. twice or three times a day. It sometimes vomits, gripes, and purges.

ARTICHOKE, LEAF.

Diuretic ; a spoonful or two of the expressed juice. Also in infusion.

ARUM, ROOT.

Stimulant ; ℥ss. to ℥j. CONSERVE OF, 3ss. to 3j.

ASAFŒTIDA.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, vermifuge ; ℥ss. to 3j. MILK OF, 3ss. to 3ij. TINCTURE OF, gr. x. to lx.

ASARABACCA, LEAF.

Stimulant, emetic, purgative ; 3ss. to 3j. It is also a powerful sternutatory. COMPOUND POWDER OF. Errhine ; gr. v. or vj.

ASCITES. See *Dropsey*.

ASTHMA.

Symptoms. A difficulty of breathing, attended with wheezing ; it returns at intervals ; is preceded by disinclination to motion, loss of appetite,

appetite, oppression, flatulency, and frequent eructations. At length, the cheeks become red, the eyes prominent, and there is such an anxiety and sense of suffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect posture, and can scarcely speak or expectorate. If he happen to sleep, he snores much ; at the height of the fit is desirous of cool free air ; sweats about the neck and forehead ; coughs up a little frothy matter with great difficulty ; no fever ; pulse extremely small and weak ; urine pale and copious : as the fit abates, an expectoration of mucus ; the urine becomes higher coloured, and deposits a copious sediment. *Treatment.* During the fit bleed, if age or weakness do not forbid ; blister between the shoulders, or at the pit of the stomach ; the body should be opened with gentle cathartics ; then give the pectorals and expectorants, joined, if necessary, with antispasmodics and sedatives. In the spasmodic asthma ipecacuanha in small doses has succeeded : so has extract of hemlock given freely.

ASTRINGENTS.

Acetated cerusse, alum, iron. Opium, logwood, oak, galls, pomegranate shell and flower, tormentil, simarouba, cinnamon, red rose, rhubarb, floe, quince, catechu, lime-water, burnt hartshorn, French bole. *Externally.* Preparations

rations of lead, calcined and vitriolated zinc, calamine, tutty, water of vitriolated zinc with camphor, white calx of quicksilver, decoction of white hellebore, cerate of soap, stavesacre, cold water.

ATROPHY.

Symptoms. A nervous consumption, or wasting of the body ; without fever, or other hectic symptoms.

Treatment. This must be varied according to the cause. If the appetite and digestion be bad, give a gentle puke, and afterwards the bitters with iron. If scrophulous, chalybeates with bark. If worms be the cause, anthelmintics. If lues venerea, mercurials and decoct. of sarsaparilla. If hysterics or hypochondriasis, join chalybeates with the gum pill or other medicines of this class. If profuse evacuation, as fluor albus ; the bark, chalybeate waters, sarsaparilla, and exercise. If attended with scurvy, the scorbutic juices, vegetable acids, and bark. If asthmatic symptoms appear, the squill preparations, or other pectorals and antispasmodics, and blisters. Diet, however, must assist medicine in the cure ; which, where nothing forbids, should be of the soft, nutritive, and strengthening kind, and easy of digestion ; as milk, calves feet, and other jellies, &c. The country air is good.

AT-

ATTENUANTS.

Diluent. Thin watery liquors, whey. *Solvent.* Mercurials, alkalis, nitre, sal ammoniac, soap, millepedes, burnt sponge, pareira brava, deadly nightshade, broom, black hellebore, horseradish.

BALAUSTINES.

Tonic, astringent; ℥ss. to ʒss. Also in decoction.

BALM.

Tonic.

BALSAM, CANADA.

Tonic, stimulant, diuretic; gr. x. to xxx. lx. or more.

BALSAM OF CAPIVI.

Corroborant, diuretic; gut. x. to xxx. or upwards.

BALSAM OF PERU.

Gut. iv. to xv. for nervous complaints and head-aches, gonorrhœas, asthmas, &c. TINCTURE OF, ℥j. to ʒj.

BALSAM OF TOLU.

Gr. v. to ℥j. for coughs, &c. TINCTURE OF, ʒj. to ʒij.

BARK, PERUVIAN. See *Cinchona*.

BARLEY, DECOCTION OF.

Emollient, obtunding; as common drink. COMPOUND. The same. BA.

BARYTES, MURIATED.

Deobstruent, diuretic, tonic; gt. iv. to x. Twenty have been given without producing nausea; but in large doses it has deleterious effects.

BAY, LEAVES AND BERRIES.

Tonic. The *leaf* is also narcotic.

BEARING DOWN. See *Præcidentia*, and *Prolapsus*.

BEARSFOOT, LEAF.

Anthelmintic; ʒj. to ʒij. in decoction, ʒij. to ʒfs. of the expressed juice.

BENJAMIN.

Gr. v. to ʒfs. as a pectoral and asthmatic.

FLOWERS OF, the same; to ʒj. COMPOUND TINCTURE OF. Stimulant, tonic, ʒj. to ʒifs. Externally vulnerary.

BISTORT ROOT.

Tonic; to ʒj.

BITES AND STINGS

OF VENOMOUS ANIMALS.

Treatment. To those of small insects, as gnats, bugs, wasps, &c. apply volatile liquor of hartshorn, milk, oil, honey, or vinegar: to that of the viper, its own fat, oil of almonds, or water of ammonia; foment, poultice, and bleed, if inflammation require; and give milk inwardly, with salt of hartshorn, opiate confec-

C

tion,

tion, or other antidote. For the rattlesnake's bite, give a spoonful or two of the juices of plantain and horehound, and apply a tobacco leaf steeped in rum to the part.

BLADDER INFLAMED.

Symptoms. Acute burning pain, and tension in the part ; with fever, frequent inclination to go to stool, and constant desire to make water.

Treatment. As directed for *kidneys inflamed*.

BLEEDING EXTERNAL.

Apply the *styptics* mentioned under that word.

Bleed at the arm, purge, and give cooling medicines if necessary. Keep the patient cool.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

Treat as in *Bleeding external* ; vinegar, or other styptic, may also be snuffed up the nostrils, or cotton plugs, dipped in them, put up. The patient in this case also must be kept cool.

BLIGHT. See *Erysipelas*.

BLOOD, SPITTING OF, OR HÆMOPTOE.

Symptoms. A cough and short respiration attend. If the blood coughed up appear florid, liquid, and frothy, especially if the patient be consumptive, it indicates a rupture of some vessel in the lungs ; and is attended with pain if occasioned by a fall, or bruise.

Treatment. Bleeding, laxatives, and styptics ; as alum, bark, compound tincture of benjamin, nitre,

nitre, and occasionally an opiate ; the feet bathed in warm water ; a slender cooling diet, and no exercise. A table spoonful of fine salt, taken in a dry form, has been found extremely efficacious.

BLOOD, VOMITING OF.

Symptoms. There is no cough when the blood comes from the stomach ; a sense of weight and oppression precedes the vomiting ; the stomach is often distended ; the blood of a darker colour than in an *hæmoptoe*.

Treatment. As in the preceding case. Small doses of vitriolated iron calcined are efficacious in this, and also in a rupture of a vessel in the intestines, and a consequent *discharge of blood by stool*.

BILES.

Treatment. They are to be ripenèd with proper poultices ; opened, digested with ointment of yellow resin, &c. and healed with cerate of calamine, or the like. If fungous flesh appear, destroy it with red nitrated quicksilver, or other proper escharotic. Alteratives and edulcorants, with corroborants, if necessary, should be given internally.

BOLE, FRENCH.

Absorbent, astringent ; ℥j. to ʒij. Externally desiccative.

BORAX.

BORAX.

Emmenagogue, stimulant, diuretic ; gr. v. or x. to ℥ij. Externally to apthæ.

BREASTS INFLAMED.

Symptoms. A few days after delivery the breasts sometimes feel uneasy, or painful, and swell, the milk stagnating.

Treatment. Gentle purges and cooling diaphoretics. Apply the plaster of litharge, or of soap, warm cloths, or the like, to the parts, and to the axillæ. If inflammation, foment, and poultice with bread and milk. If suppuration, continue to poultice, and let it break of itself ; after which, digest with poultices or otherwise, and cicatrize.

If fever appear during the inflammation, treat it as directed for *fever (milk.)*

If the breasts be merely hard, fomentations, poultices, and oil rubbed over them, are best.

BROOKLIME.

Antiseptic.

BROOM, TOP AND SEED.

Aperient, diuretic ; ʒss. to ʒiss. EXTRACT OF THE TOP, ʒss. to ʒj.

BRUISES. See *Contusions*.

BUBO. See *Venereal Disease* and *Abscess*.

BUCKBEAN.

Tonic, aperient ; of the infusion a pint a day.

BUCK.

BUCKTHORN, BERRY.

Cathartic ; fresh about xx. in number, dry ʒj :
of the juice ʒj. SYRUP OF. ʒj. to ʒiij.

BURDOCK, ROOT.

Diuretic, sudorific ; ʒj.

BURNS. See *Scalds*.

CACHEXY. See *Dropsy*.

Treatment. Acetated kali, squills or other diuretics ; cathartics ; then chalybeates, bark, &c. with proper exercise.

CALAMINE.

Astringent. In collyriums for inflamed eyes.

CERATE OF. Epulotic.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

Aromatic ; gr. v. to ʒj.

CAMOMILE, FLOWERS.

Stomachic, tonic, antiseptic ; gr. v. to ʒss.

Some recommend a cold infusion. EXTRACT OF. ʒj. to ʒij.

CAMPHOR.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic ; gr. iij. to ʒss. or more. LINIMENT OF. Stimulant.

In local pains, chiefly of the head.

CANCER.

Symptoms. A round unequal tumour, of a livid colour, furrounded with varicose vessels, and

seated in the glandular parts of the body. Some cancers are fixed, others moveable; some pale, others red and inflamed; sometimes they remain harmless for years, at others they increase hastily, ulcerate, discharge a fetid sanious ichor, and soon prove mortal.

Treatment. Bleeding; in case of inflammation, cooling laxatives; salt water, extract of hemlock, magnesia, soap, or the like, in small doses as alteratives; muriated barytes, the deadly nightshade, and arsenic, have also been found serviceable. Externally, apply lint only if the tumour break; ablution with cold water has been recommended, but water a little warmed would, perhaps, be preferable. Hemlock fomentations have been found beneficial, as hath also the herb called clivers. Calmness of mind and proper regimen must be observed; but extirpation with the knife, where it can be done, is the only certain remedy.

For cancer in the womb, see womb.

CANELLA ALBA.

Aromatic, stimulant; ℥j. to ʒij.

CANTHARIDES.

Analeptic, diuretic; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ij. TINCTURE OF. The same; gt. x. to xv. CERATE OF. For raising or keeping open blisters. OINTMENT OF. For perpetual blisters.

blifters. PLASTER OF. For raising blifters.

CARAWAY, SEED.

Carminative ; ℥ss. to ʒss. or in infusion. ESSENTIAL OIL OF, gt. i. to iij. This is said by some to be also diuretic. SPIRIT OF. ʒj. to ʒiij.

CARDAMOMS, LESSER.

Carminative ; gr. iij. to ℥ss. TINCTURE OF. ʒss. to ʒij. COMPOUND. Stomachic ; ʒj. to ʒss.

CARDIALGIA. See *Heart-burn*.

CARMINATIVES.

Aniseeds, caraway, lesser cardamoms, coriander, fennel, juniper, rosemary, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æther, *Aromatics*.

CARROT, WILD, SEED.

Stimulant, diuretic ; ℥j. to ℥ij. in infusion.

CARUNCLES. See *Urine*.

CARUS.

Treatment as in the apoplexy, of which this is only a slighter degree.

CASCARILLA, BARK.

Aromatic, tonic ; ℥j. to ʒj. EXTRACT OF. ℥j. to ʒss. TINCTURE OF. ʒj. to ʒij.

CASSIA FISTULARIS, FRUIT.

Laxative ; ʒij. to ʒij. of the pulp. ELECTUARY OF. ʒij. to ʒij. CAS-

CASTOR, RUSSIAN,

Nervous, antispasmodic, emmenagogue ; gr.
iv. to ℥j. TINCTURE OF. ʒfs. to ʒij.

CASTOR OIL.

Laxative ; ʒfs. to ʒj. also nephritic and icteric.

CATALEPSY.

Symptoms. Sudden loss of sense and motion, the limbs retaining any posture into which they are put.

Treatment. Antispasmodics, stomachics, bark, and opiates.

CATARRH. See *Cold and Cough*.

CATECHU, THE RESIN.

Astringent ; ℥fs. to ʒfs. TINCTURE OF. ʒj. to ʒiij.

CATHARTICS.

Stimulant. Elaterium, gamboge, scammony, colocynth, buckthorn, elder, aloes, jalap, fresh juice of oris root. *Refrigerant.* Vitriolated and tartarised natron ; vitriolated, tartarised, and acetated kali ; crystals of tartar, common salt, purging mineral waters, flowers of sulphur, cassia fistularis, tamarinds, prunes. *Astringent.* Rhubarb, rattlesnake-root, damask rose, violet, fenna. *Emollient.* Castor oil, oil of almonds, soap, manna, honey, sugar. *Narcotic.* Fox-glove, meadow-saffron, white and black hellebore, hedge-hyssop, tobacco.

CAUS-

CAUSTICS.

Pure kali, lime with pure kali, nitrated silver, muriated antimony, mineral acids.

CENTAURY, LESSER, tops.

Tonic ; ℞j. to ʒj.

CEPHALICS.

Compound spirit of ammonia, lavender, rosemary, *nervous medicines*.

CERUSSE.

Externally cooling, astringent. ACETATED. The same. OINTMENT OF. The same. COMPOUND POWDER OF CERUSSE. The same. *Acet. Cer.* has been given internally, from gr. fs. to gr. iij.

CHALK.

Absorbent, cardialgic ; ℞j. to ʒj. COMPOUND POWDER OF. The same, also astringent ; ℞j. to ʒj.—WITH OPIUM. $43\frac{1}{2}$ gr. contain i of opium. TROCHES OF. Chiefly for the heart-burn.

CHICKEN-POX. See *Pox*.

CHILBLAINS.

If not broken, bathe them with camphorated spirit, oil of turpentine, urine, brine, melted salt butter, or rub them with snow. If they break, dress them with warm digestives, and afterwards with the cerate of calamine.

CHILD.

CHILD-BIRTH.

If there be a profuse discharge of the lochia, give cooling medicines and acids. If the lochia be stopped, clysters, laxatives, and antimonials in nauseating doses ; but be cautious of bleeding. If a puerperal, or milk fever, treat them as under those articles. After delivery, and the afterbirth, spermaceti, with gentle opiates ; and, if necessary, castor, or other uterine remedy. Keep the body open, and let stools be procured the second or third day after delivery at farthest.

CHLOROSIS, See *Menses obstructed*.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Symptoms. Violent vomiting and looseness, from bile abounding in the stomach and bowels ; sharp pains, gripings, and flatulency ; thirst, heat, anxiety, with quick and unequal pulse ; cold sweats, and at length syncope, and coldness in the extremities. Chiefly attacks young persons, and in the summer and autumn.

Treatment. Large and frequent draughts of chicken broth, without salt, to the quantity of a gallon or two ; and clysters of the same should be continually injected. If the vomiting continue, give an infusion of oat bread, toasted brown, in water ; afterwards cinnamon water, aromatic confection, columbo root,

root, compound powder of chalk, or the like, with opium. An emetic may be proper, as also ripe fruit, &c. See *Colic, bilious*.

CINCHONA, THE BARK.

Tonic, febrifuge, antiseptic, stomachic ; ℥j. to ʒj. or more, several times a day. The red bark is the species that ought to be preferred.

DECOCTION OF. ʒij. or upwards. EX-

TRACT OF, and EXTRACT OF WITH THE RESIN. ℥j. or more. TINCTURE OF, and

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF. ʒj. to ʒss. or more. AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF. ʒss. to ʒj. or more.

CINNABAR.

Alterative, vermifuge ; gr. iij. to ℥j.

CINNAMON.

Aromatic, carminative, astringent ; ℥ss. to ʒss.

TINCTURE OF. ʒj. to ʒij. COMPOUND.

ʒss. to ʒiss. SPIRIT OF. Cordial ; ʒj. to

ʒiij. WATER OF. ʒj. to ʒij.

CINQUEFOIL, ROOT.

Tonic ; ʒss. to ʒij.

CLOVES.

Aromatic, stimulant ; gr. v. to ℥j.

CLOVE-JULY-FLOWER.

Aromatic, tonic.

COCHINEAL.

Cordial, sudorific. Now chiefly used as a colouring drug.

CÆLIAC PASSION.

Symptoms. A purging or discharge of aliment indigested, and somewhat like chyle, with wasting of the body.

Treatment. An emetic ; stomachic, astringent, and warm tonic remedies ; as bitters, extract of logwood, chalk, opiate confection, opium, &c. with proper diet.

COLD AND COUGH.

Symptoms well known. In phlegmatic habits, the cough is moist ; and in the hypochondriac and scorbutic, dry.

Treatment. Gentle and regular warmth ; bleeding, if nothing forbid ; and especially if a fever, or pain in the breast, &c. arise. Oily, or spermaceti medicines, or other pectorals, with opiates. If costive, proper laxatives ; and if the stomach be loaded with phlegm, an emetic. Where greasy medicines disagree, give mucilages of linseed, tragacanth, or quince seeds, squills, lozenges of liquorice, &c. Blisters are very efficacious, as are also gentle sudorifics repeatedly taken, with diluents and saline febrifuges, when the perspiration is obstructed, and fever appears.

COLIC,

COLIC, BILIOUS.

Symptoms. An acute pain, and obstruction in the intestines ; accompanied with a vomiting of yellow or greenish bile. A bitter taste in the mouth, with great heat. The pain sometimes fixed about the region of the navel, sometimes all over the abdomen, at other times shifting from one part to another. A pulsation and cold are likewise felt in the belly. Urine little or none. Frequently hoarseness, with thirst and fever. Most prevalent in summer.

Treatment. Bleed, and give an emetic, with a large quantity of infusion of camomile, or the like, to work it off ; then give cathartics (pills chiefly, or castor oil) with opium, and opening emollient clysters. If these fail, put the patient into the warm bath. If the vomiting continue, saline draughts, with tincture of opium. In this case columbo root has been particularly useful. Pills of gr. fs. or gr. j. of crude opium are most powerful in removing pain and spasm, and enable the cathartics to take the better effect.

COLIC, HYSTERIC.

Symptoms. This is a disease to which women of lax and gross habits, and of irritable dispositions, chiefly are subject. It begins with vi-

D

olent

olent pain in the region of the stomach, much green and yellow matter is vomited, and great lowness of spirits succeeds ; the pain goes off in a day or two, and frequently returns again in a few weeks with equal violence. Sometimes it is attended with jaundice, which in a few days goes off.

Treatment. Avoid bleeding and purging, unless plethora or costiveness indicate ; clear the stomach with warm water, camomile tea, &c. then give a carminative antispasmodic, with opium, (as castor, aromatic confection, opiate confection) which may be occasionally repeated. Recruit the strength with bark, bitters, air, exercise, chalybeates, &c. This disorder in men is called the *Hypochondriac Colic*, and should be treated in like manner.

COLIC, INFLAMMATORY, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

Symptoms. A vehement burning fixed pain is felt in the parts most affected, with heat of the whole body, quick pulse, loss of strength, anxiety and restlessness.

Treatment. Bleed largely, and repeat it if necessary, and the pulse will bear it ; procure stools with soft mild cathartics, as castor oil, oily mixtures with manna, and tartarised kali, or the like ; or if these will not stay, with
pills

pills of the comp. ext. of colocynth and opium ; emollient clysters should be frequently given, and soft emollient liquids drunk : the bowels should be fomented, bladders of water, bags of salt or oats heated, the skins of animals just killed applied to the part ; and the warm bath should be prescribed, if these prove ineffectual. In case of violent vomiting, give the saline draughts in the act of effervescence ; and the pain and spasm, if violent, may be abated with pills of crude opium ; blisters may be applied to the part affected. The fumes of *tobacco* may be thrown up the fundament, if all other cathartics fail ; or give quicksilver.

COLIC, NERVOUS,

CALLED ALSO THE DEVONSHIRE COLIC, COLIC OF POICTIERS, DRY GRIPES, AND THE DRY BELLY-ACHE.

Symptoms. It begins with a sense of weight or pain at the pit of the stomach, attended with loss of appetite, yellowness in the countenance, a slight nausea, and costiveness ; a vomiting of acrid slime, and green bile, succeeds ; the pain often descends to the navel, shooting thence to each side, with great violence ; the intestines seem drawn to the spine, with convulsive spasms ; the pain continues without remission for several hours together ; pulse as
in

in health; no fever, but rather lowness; when at length the pain abates, an odd tingling is felt along the spine of the back, which extending to the legs and arms, they become weak and paralytic.

Treatment. Vomit several times with warm camomile tea, then give opium in pills or otherwise, as also by clyster; the pain and tension being removed by these, give gentle cathartics, such as castor oil, infus. of sen. with salts, and the like; laxative clysters may also be prescribed; bleed, if the pulse be high; stools being procured, an anodyne, carminative, and antispasmodic may be given, as camphor, valerian, castor, aromatic confection, or the like, with opium. If the pain return, have recourse again to opium pills; if paralytic symptoms come on, embrocate the limbs and spine with lin. of ammonia, camphor. spirit, or other warm liniment. If convulsions, give musk with opium. After the disorder, bark, with bitters and rhubarb, should be ordered; together with a light, but nutritive diet. Flannel may also be worn round the waist.

Painters and glaziers, who are subject to this disorder on account of the lead used in their work, rely on burnt gin, which I have seen them take with surprising success. A dose or two of alum, of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. each, have been found to be a powerful remedy.

COLIC,

COLIC, STONE, OR NEPHRITIS.

Symptoms. The colic which sometimes ariseth from the stone, may be known from the other kinds by the following signs: there is a fixed pain in the kidney, which is propagated to the genitals; stools afford present relief in other colics, but not in this; after eating, the pain is increased in others, but lessened in this; in others, the urine is thicker in the beginning than afterwards, but in this, it is at first clear and thin, and afterwards lets fall gravel, or other sediment.

Treatment. Turpentine clysters are given with good effect; soap with opium, or other nephritic anodyne; care also being taken to keep the body open. But for more on this head, see the article STONE.

COLIC WIND.

Symptoms. A wandering pain in the bowels, with rumblings, which abate on the expulsion of air; the pain is not increased by pressure; thirst not extraordinary; and the pulse but little disturbed.

Treatment. Bleed, if the patient can bear it; stools must be procured by saline or other cathartics, and emollient clysters; previous to which, an emetic may also be given, if judged necessary; fomentations, or bladders of hot water, may be applied to the belly; as may

likewise anodyne, spirituous, and aromatic embrocations, as the soap liniment with opium and oil of mint, or the like. A passage being procured, carminatives joined with opium may be administered.

COLICA MECONIALIS. See *Meconium*.

COLOCYNTH, PITH OF THE FRUIT.

Cathartic; gr. viij. to xij. COMPOUND EXTRACT OF. Gr. xv. to ℥ij.

COLTSFOOT.

Obtunding, tonic.

COLUMBO, ROOT.

Tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, antiemetic; ʒss. to ʒij. TINCTURE OF. ʒss. to ʒij.

COMA. See *Carus*.

CONFECTION, AROMATIC.

Cordial, carminative; ℥ss. to ʒj.

CONFECTION, OPIATE.

Alexipharmic, anodyne; ℥ss. to ℥ij.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS. See *Atrophy*.

CONSUMPTION, PULMONARY, OR

PHTHISIS.

Symptoms. Habitual fever; wasting of all parts of the body; dry cough; quick small pulse; moderate heat; lassitude; faintness; night sweats; flying pains and itches; uneasiness about

about the diaphragm and breasts; the expectorated matter purulent; sometimes bloody and offensive, with white round lumps. If the symptoms be violent, a spitting of blood soon follows, which is thin, florid and frothy; but it afterwards becomes paler, and the discharge changes at length into pus. Towards the end of the disease a diarrhœa frequently comes on, and the legs are apt to swell. Ulcers, or tubercles in the lungs, are the cause. In general the complexion is florid, and the teeth sound, and of a milky whiteness more or less opaque.

Treatment. At the beginning, whilst symptoms of inflammation occur, bleed in small quantity, and repeat it if necessary, giving nitre, and pursuing the antiphlogistic regimen. Ipecacuanha in small doses, or decoction of seneka root, is sometimes useful. Issues or setons are frequently serviceable, or a perpetual blister at the pit of the stomach. But the antiphlogistic plan must be pursued no longer than the inflammatory stage continues. After that has subsided regard must be had to strengthening the system by the bark, chalybeates, &c. Opiates may be administered at night, if necessary, to appease the cough, and procure rest. Myrrh given to ℥iij. or ℥iv. a day, with camphor and nitre, has been found an efficacious remedy

remedy by some: others have recommended burying the patient up to the chin in fresh dug earth for some time. For sweats give the vitriolic acid; or let a calico waistcoat, steeped in a strong decoction of bark, well dried, and renewed daily, be worn next the skin. Change of air, and gentle exercise are good: the body should be guarded against cold; and the diet be light, mild, and nutritive; as jellies, broths, milk, butter-milk, &c. Dr. Simmons's excellent treatise on this subject may be consulted.

CONTRAYERVA, ROOT.

Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic; gr. v. to ℥j. or more. COMPOUND POWDER OF. Sudorific; ℥j. to 3j.

CONTUSIONS.

Treatment. Bathe the part with vinegar, lin. of soap, or of ammonia, water of acetated ammonia, or arquebuseade; and, if necessary, apply a poultice of oatmeal and vinegar. If there be inflammation, bleed, and purge, use emollient fomentations and cataplasms. If suppuration appear, apply proper topical remedies to forward it, and treat as in *abscesses*.

CONVULSIONS.

Symptoms. Involuntary contractions or spasms of the muscles, and consequent motions of the parts

parts which they serve. Children, and women of delicate constitutions, are most subject to this complaint.

Treatment. If a plethora be indicated, bleed; if otherwise, avoid it; blisters, laxatives, and emollient clysters, if nothing forbid; the nervous and antispasmodic medicines, as asafoetida, castor, camphor, musk, volatile salts, animal oil, with opium, if necessary. If the bowels be convulsed, opium may be added to the clysters also. The parts may be rubbed externally with some warm anodyne embrocation: free air should be allowed to the patient. In children, this complaint often proceeds from an acid in the primæ viæ; magnesia is then proper. Worms may also occasion it; anthelmintics are in this case to be given. Blisters, and anodynes, used with caution, are good. Valerian, in very large doses, both in powder and decoction, has cured violent convulsions, of a long standing. A spasm of the œsophagus, preventing deglutition, has been cured by cataplasms of hemlock and henbane.

COPPER, AMMONIATED, WATER OF.

Externally deterfive.

CORAL, RED.

Absorbent; ʒj. to. 3j.

CORI.

CORIANDER, SEED.

Aromatic, stimulant ; ʒj. to ʒj.

CORNES.

Cover them with litharge or other plaster, after bathing them in warm water, and paring them as much as convenient away. Large easy shoes should be worn, and a little cotton may be laid over them, to prevent their being rubbed or pressed.

CORROBORANTS.

Incrassants, and Tonics.

COUGH, HOOPING.

Symptoms. It affects children ; who by reason that the phlegm is difficult of expectoration, strain violently to bring it up ; with a whooping noise, till they are almost suffocated and convulsed.

Treatment. If inflammatory symptoms, or fever appear, bleed ; give small doses of ipecac. or tartarised antimony, to bring up the phlegm. Keep the body rather lax ; and prescribe antispasmodics : gentle sedatives of syr. of white poppy are efficacious ; blisters, gentle sudorifics, and a spare, thin, but nourishing diet. Bark may be given, with castor, to support the patient's strength. But change of air, frequently repeated, sometimes does wonders in these cases.

COW.

COW-ITCH.

Anthelmintic. The hairs covering the pods are given in syrup or molasses ; those of one pod a dose.

CRAB, THE CLAWS.

Aborbent ; ʒj. to ʒj. COMPOUND POWDER OF. The same.

CUBEBS.

Aromatic, stimulant ; gr. v. to ʒj.

CUCKOW-PINT. See *Arum*.

CUCUMBER, WILD, FRESH FRUIT.

Strongly purgative, stimulant ; gr. fs. to ij. or iij. of the dried fecule of the juice.

CUMMIN, SEED.

Stimulant, antiseptic ; ʒj. to ʒj. POULTICE OF. The same. PLASTER OF. Discutient.

CURRANT, BLACK AND RED, THE FRUIT.

Cooling, antiseptic. INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE BLACK. In recent catarrhs, attended with slight sore throat.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

See the articles *Itch*, *Scurvy* and *Tetters*.

CUTS.

Apply compound tincture of benjamin, afterwards dress with some mild digestive, and then

then cicatrize. If an artery be wounded, it must be taken up, or the sponge tent applied. See *Wounds*.

DANCE, ST. VITUS'S.

Symptoms. Convulsions of the legs, arms, and head; inarticulate speech, and lolling out of the tongue; drawing one leg after, like an idiot; with variety of odd and ridiculous gestures. Chiefly affects the youthful.

Treatment. Emetics, cathartics, valerian root in large quantities; bark, chalybeates, sea-bathing; electricity, millepedes, and quicksilver with sulphur, have been of use; blisters and bleeding, if judged necessary. If worms be the cause, give anthelmintics.

DANDELION, ROOT AND HERB.

Aperient, diuretic; ʒiss. to ʒiv. of the expressed juice.

DEAFNESS.

Treatment. If it proceed from hardened wax, syringe the ears with warm water, or soap and water, or apply a tent made of the fresh pith of a cabbage stalk. If the wax be deficient, drop in oil of almonds, with a little oil of rosemary, or the like. If cold be the cause, warmth, the remedies used against colds, and syringing with some warm soft liquid. If it be nervous give the nervous medicines, bark, &c. and apply blisters. Electricity has been found

found useful. If inflammation, bleed, purge, blister, foment, poultice, and prescribe the pediluvia. If there be ulcers, use injections, with tinct. of myrrh, honey, &c. If insects be in the ear, fill the meatus with warm oil or water, or throw in the fumes of tobacco.

DELIVERY. See *Child-birth*.

DENTITION. See *Teething*.

DETERGENTS.

Verdeggris, water of ammoniated copper, tincture of myrrh, simple oxymel, honey of roses, honey, turpentine.

DIABETES. See *Urine*.

DIAPHORETICS. See *Sudorifics*.

DIARRHŒA.

Symptoms. A purging, without much sickness or pain; succeeded by loss of appetite; and sometimes nausea, fever, with weak pulse, dry skin, and thirst.

Treatment. If it proceed from any thing offensive in the bowels, give rhubarb first, either in powder or tincture; and afterwards astringents and absorbents, as chalk mixture, compound powder of chalk, extract of logwood, columbo root, &c. with or without opium as you see necessary. Starch clysters, with opium, and bleeding, if requisite, may be prescribed.

If weakness of the bowels and indigestion occasion the complaint, the bitters, bark, or chalybeates. If obstructed perspiration, gentle sudorifics should be interposed.

Sometimes a purging is an effort of nature, to relieve the constitution from offending matters, or it is critical. You must be careful to distinguish in these cases, as checking the purging may be followed by a fever, or other bad consequences.

In diarrhœas, vegetable and acescent diet should be refrained from; decoct. of hartshorn is best for common drink, and rice victuals for food. When purgings proceed from a putrescent cause, ripe fruits and antiseptics are proper.

DIGESTIVES.

Turpentine; ointment of gum elemi, yellow resin, and tar; plaster of wax.

DILL, SEED.

Stimulant, slightly aromatic; 3ss. to 3j. WATER OF. To infants, 3j.

DISCUTIENTS.

Liniment of ammonia, all ointments and plasters with quicksilver, sal ammoniac, camphor, liniment and plaster of soap, hemlock, plaster of cummin, wormwood in fomentations, decoction for fomentation, electricity.

DIU.

DIURETICS.

Stimulant. Salt of amber, oil of turpentine, turpentine, balsams of Canada and capivi, juniper, wild carrot, broom, artichoke, parsley, meadow-saffron, fennel, pareira brava, squill, soap, millepedes, cantharides. *Refrigerant.* Kali, nitre, acetated kali, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æther. *Diluent.* Watery liquors, mineral waters. *Narcotic.* Fox-glove, tobacco, woody nightshade, dandelion.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.

Tonic ; ℞ss. to 3ss.

DROPSY.

Symptoms. A collection of water or serum in some part of the body. Before the disorder is perfectly formed it is called *Cachexy*; when the lymph is accumulated in the cellular membrane it is called *Anasarca*, or *Leucophlegmatia*; when there is a collection of water in the abdomen, it is termed *Ascites*; if in the head, *Hydrocephalus*; if in the breast, *Hydrops pectoris*; if in the womb, *Hydrops uteri*; and if in the scrotum, *Hydrocele*.

In common dropsies the legs usually swell, and a pit remains for some time after pressing the flesh with the finger; the appetite abates; the face either bloats or becomes thin and pale; little urine is made; and thirst, slow fever, shortness of breath, lassitude and heaviness, attend.

attend. These symptoms obtain especially in the anasarca and ascites. In the hydrocephalus, convulsions, squinting, shunning the light, opening of the sutures, and vomiting of bile, commonly occur, especially if the disease be far advanced.

Treatment. In the *Anasarca* and *Ascites*, purges with jalap, scammony, calomel, gamboge, elaterium, or the like, twice or thrice a week. Squills, tinct. of cantharid. prepared kali, or acetated kali, with bitter infusion. Emetics and sudorifics, blisters and scarifications, prescribed with due caution, have often good effect, otherwise they may do harm. Bark may be given if the strength flag, or consumptive symptoms appear. Weak liquids of all kinds used to be avoided, but are now allowed freely with success, especially after the drastic purges. Crystals of tartar, given in large quantity, have had good effect. Gum guaiacum has also been recommended. Of late fox-glove has been much celebrated; and infusion of tobacco has been remarkably efficacious. In Germany the deadly nightshade is said to have been very successful. In this complaint bread is generally ordered to be toasted, and flesh to be baked, roasted or broiled. Smoking is of great use, and mustard seeds taken whole have often been of service. If

If the disorder arise from the too copious use of weak liquids, or obstructed perspiration, sudorifics are much to be depended upon. If from drunkenness ; riding on horseback and the use of wine, or rather geneva diluted with water, in moderate quantity, will be useful. If from a consumptive tendency ; diuretics, joined with corroborants. If after great loss of blood, or from tedious fevers ; cathartics should not be used too freely, but chalybeates, bark, and bitters should be chiefly relied on. In the *Ascites*, tapping must be performed, if the methods above recommended fail.

In *Dropsey of the breast*, diuretics are chiefly to be employed, cathartics only occasionally. Blisters applied below the breast, and even on the thighs or legs, and kept open, are also very effectual.

In the *Hydrocephalus internus*, a salivation excited by mercury has of late been recommended, but its efficacy is not yet clearly ascertained ; purges may be given, and medicines of the carminative and antispasmodic kind. Blisters, setons, and issues, should also be prescribed.

In the *Dropsey of the womb*, emetics, stimulating clysters, and occasionally cathartics ; diuretic, attenuant, and resolvent medicines should be given ; and fomentations and vapour baths advised.

In the *Hydrocele*, let out the water with the trocar at the bottom part of the scrotum, and inject wine to produce adhesive inflammation. If pure wine give too much pain, dilute it with water ; if it do not excite sufficient inflammation, acuate it with spirit. When water is contained in the cellular membrane, treat it as an *Anasarca*.

DRY GRIPES, OR DRY BELLY-ACHE.

See *Colic, Nervous*.

DYSENTERY, OR BLOODY-FLUX.

Symptoms. A discharge of mucus, blood, and purulent matter by stool ; violent gripings ; pain in the loins, and anus ; tenesmus, and fever.

Treatment. A rhubarb, or other gentle purge, and, after proper evacuation, chalk mixture with spermaceti, and an opiate. Avoid bleeding, unless the pulse be hard, full, and strong ; and give starch clysters with opium and astringents ; columbo root, and boluses of bees wax and spermaceti, with compound powder of chalk, are efficacious. Small doses (a grain or two) of ipecac. have often succeeded. Sudorifics are sometimes of use, by promoting a determination to the surface of the body. Emollient fomentations and balsamic clysters with opium, will best remove the tenesmus. The diet as in the diarrhœa. Milk with mut-
ton

ron fuet boiled in it, and the fat afterwards taken off, is esteemed excellent.

DYSURIA. See *Urine*.

EAR-ACHE. See *Deafness*.

ELATERIUM. See *Cucumber, Wild*.

ELDER,

INTERIOR BARK, FLOWER, AND BERRY.

Bark strongly emetic and pargative; ʒss. to ʒj. of the expressed juice: *flower* and *berry* laxative. INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE BERRY.

Diuretic, laxative, sudorific; ʒj. to ʒj. or more. OINTMENT OF. Cooling, emollient.

ELECAMPANE, ROOT.

Aromatic, stimulant; ʒj. to ʒij.

ELECTRICITY

Has been found beneficial in rheumatism, gout, deafness, tooth-ache, swellings not suppurated, inflammations, gutta serena, fistula lachrymalis, palsy, ulcers, cutaneous eruptions, nervous head-ache, ague, suppression of the menses, St. Vitus's dance, and contractions of the muscles. It should be applied by directing a stream of the fluid to the part. Shocks in general should be avoided, or be at most very slight.

ELEMI, GUM.

Stimulant. In ointments. COMPOUND OINTMENT OF. Digestive.

ELM,

ELM, INNER BARK.

Tonic, aperient. DECOCTION OF. ℥ss. to ℥j.

EMETICS.

Irritating. Blue vitriol, vitriolated and calcined zinc, vitriolated quicksilver, titillation of the fauces. *Heating.* Mustard, horse-radish, blessed thistle, camomile. *Nauseating.* Antimonials, squill, ipecacuanha, elder bark, warm water. *Narcotic.* Tobacco, fox-glove, white hellebore.

EMMENAGOGUES.

Iron, mercurials, antimonials, black hellebore, favine, madder, horehound, pills of gum, aloes, myrrh, cantharides, borax, rectified oil of amber, essential oil of juniper, garlic, horse-radish, electricity, compression of the femoral arteries.

EMOLLIENTS.

Expressed oils, lard, spermaceti, mucilages, mallow, marsh-mallow, coltsfoot, fenugreek, figs, raisins, liquorice, sweet almonds, barley, warm vapour, the warm bath.

EMPYEMA.

Symptoms. An enlargement of the cavity of the thorax, and œdematous fulness of the skin and flesh of one side thereof; dry cough, and difficult breathing. It ariseth from matter formed, and lying loose in the thorax.

Treatment,

Treatment, may be much like that prescribed in the Vomica. Medicines which promote absorption, and blisters, may also be useful. But letting out the matter, where it can conveniently be done, is the best cure.

EPILEPSY.

Symptoms. Languid pulse, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head, with stupor and drowsiness, sometimes precede the fit; though it often comes on without these previous symptoms. The patient falls down suddenly, gnashes the teeth, froths at the mouth, uses many disagreeable gesticulations and distortions, and sometimes discharges involuntarily by stool and urine.

Treatment. If the vessels be full, bleed; emetics and laxatives are proper; warm, nervous, antispasmodic, and attenuating remedies, as castor, valerian, asafœtida, cinnabar, animal oil, salt of hartshorn, &c. should be directed. Blisters kept open, and setons, are very serviceable; flowers of zinc have succeeded well, a grain or two at a dose once or twice a day. To restore the strength and prevent returns, the bark, or other corroborant, and the cold bath, with proper diet, air, and exercise.

EPISPASTICS.

Rubefacient. Burgundy pitch, mustard, nettle, horse-radish, volatile alkalis, liniment of ammonia,

monia, liniment of comphor, oil of fossil tar, essential oil of lavender. *Vesicating.* Cantharides, fresh inner bark of mezereon or spurge-laurel. *Suppurative.* Issues, setons, perpetual blisters.

ERRHINES.

Sternutatory. White and black hellebore, ipecacuanha. *Evacuant.* Vitriolated quicksilver, asarabacca, tobacco, Syrian herb-mastic, marjoram.

ERYNGO, ROOT.

Stimulant, diuretic.

ERYSIPELAS.

Symptoms. The usual precursory symptoms of a fever; the face, or other parts affected, inflamed, with scurf, pimples, and blisters, heat, redness, itching, and smarting; drowsiness and difficulty of breathing commonly attend.

Treatment. If symptoms indicate, bleed, and give proper lenitives, and cooling diaphoretic febrifuges. Blisters, and cordial sudorifics, as camphor, contrayerva, &c. if low pulse and malignancy require. In the present practice the bark is chiefly relied on. The parts may be bathed with softening fomentations, milk, &c.

ESCHAROTICS.

Blue vitriol, red nitrated quicksilver, burnt alum, verdegris, *Cauterics.*

EXPEC-

EXPECTORANTS.

Stimulant. Ammoniacum, asafœtida, guaiacum, elecampane, oris. *Nauseating.* Squill, garlic, tobacco, tar. *Antispasmodic.* Warm bathing, aqueous vapour, vapour of spirit of vitriolic æther, blisters. *Irritating.* Acid vapours, tobacco smoke.

EYES INFLAMED, OR OPHTHALMIA.

Inflammation of the outward coats of the eye, attended with pricking pain, heat, pulsation, redness, swelling, and scalding tears.

Treatment. Bleed, purge, apply leeches to the temples, and blister the back or behind the ears; cooling febrifuges may also be given; direct collyriums, with vitriolated zinc, acetated cerusse, or alum; or, if astringents disagree, warm milk, decoction of mallow leaves in milk or water, or other emollient fomentation; or poultice of milk and bread, and bathe the feet in warm water. If it arise from mere *weakness of the vessels* astringent collyriums, or alum curd; and bark, or other tonics, may be given internally. If *Nervous*, join valerian, castor, or the like, with the bark. If *Scorbutic*, or other *humours* attend, perpetual blisters or setons, with mercurial, or other proper alteratives. If *Tubercles* in the eye be the cause, anoint them with ointment of quicksilver, and give small doses of calomel till they disperse. For

For *watery eyes*, gentle cathartics and alteratives, and wash them with brandy and water. For *specks in the eye*, blow lap. cal. sugar, of. sæpiæ, tutty, white vitriol with sugar, or the like, through a small tube into the eye; or drop in solutions of vitriolated zinc, acetated cerusse, &c.

FALLING SICKNESS. See *Epilepsy*.

FEBRIFUGES.

Bark, arsenic, tartarised antimony, wine of antimony, antimonial powder, water of acetated ammonia, nitre, sal ammoniac, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æther.

FENNEL, SWEET, SEED.

Carminative, diuretic; ʒj. to ʒij. or in infusion. WATER OF. The same.

FENUGREEK, SEED.

Obtunding, emollient; chiefly in cataplasms, fomentations, and clysters.

FERN, ROOT.

Anthelmintic; ʒj. to ʒss. fasting.

FEVER, APHTHOSE,

OR THE THRUSH FEVER IN ADULTS.

Symptoms. Fever, with ulcerations or aphthæ; distinguishable from the putrid sore throat by the whiteness of the sloughs, by the edges not being red, and by there being no shining redness over the fauces.

Treatment.

Treatment. Febrifuges, bark, and antiseptics; blisters if necessary. Proper laxatives, and detergent gargles. Borax, alum, or vitriolic acid, when mixed in small quantity with honey, are good to touch the aphthæ with. See also *Thrush*.

FEVER, ERYSIPELATOUS. See *Erysipelas*.

FEVER, INFLAMMATORY.

Symptoms. Slight shivering, followed by heat, and quick pulse; nausea, anxiety, restlessness, white and dry tongue, thirst, and sometimes pain in the head and back.

Treatment. If there be fullness of the vessels, bleed; give proper laxatives, and if the stomach be foul, an emetic; saline febrifuges, with small doses of wine of antim. or tartarised antimony, and if diaphoresis be wanted, add contrayerva. If *delirious*, blister, and give camph. mixture. If *colliquative sweats*, the decoct. of bark, with or without vitriolic acid. If *spasm* and *catching of the tendons*, with low pulse, blister the arms and legs, and apply stimulating plasters to the feet, first bathing them with warm water. If *hiccup*s, give musk. While the pulse is high, and inflammatory symptoms continue, the antiphlogistic treatment, cooling febrifuges, acids, and gentle aperients, are proper. But care must be taken not to
F bring

bring the patient too low, else he will want strength to carry him through the disease. Gentle opiates may be ordered at night occasionally in case of restlessness. If the pulse sink, he should be supported with proper cordials. Costiveness should be avoided, and even a purging should be checked with caution, being generally either critical, or at least salutary. The present and past symptoms compared, will best direct the treatment in fevers. Diluting acidulated liquids are proper; the food may be panada, gruels, puddings, and chicken broth, with bread, but no flesh. Food or liquids particularly longed for should be given. Care should be taken to avoid too great heat, and impure air.

FEVER, INTERMITTENT. See *Ague*.

FEVER, MILIARY.

Symptoms. Shivering, heat, lowness of spirits, oppression about the præcordia, sighing. On the third or fourth day the eruption (preceded by a profuse sweat of a peculiar frowy sourish smell, with tingling or prickling sensation) appears, chiefly on the neck, breast and back. It consists of little bladders resembling millet-seeds, (from which the fever is denominated) either white or red, according to the colour of the liquid they contain, and sometimes both
sorts.

sorts. The eruption being out, the symptoms usually abate ; the urine, which before was pale, becomes higher coloured. The eruptions commonly dry in about seven days, and the skin peels off.

Treatment. Bleed, if necessary, (but this should be done with great caution) and give saline febrifuges, accompanied with laxatives and diaphoretics, as the symptoms may require. If bilious matter be suspected in the stomach, an emetic will be proper. If delirium appear, blister; if low nervous symptoms; give proper cordials; if putrid ones and petichæ, the bark; if aphthæ, gargles with tinct. of myrrh, honey of roses, or the like. Acidulated liquids, fruit, &c. should be given in this disease, the air kept pure, and the room not too hot.

FEVER, MILK.

Symptoms. It ariseth about the third or fourth day after delivery, with swelling of the breasts, and pain shooting towards the axillæ; the breasts sometimes are hard, hot, and inflamed; it generally continues a day or two, then terminates in copious sweats and discharge of urine.

Treatment. Bleed, if the inflammation be great; keep the body open, and let the breasts be frequently drawn. In case of hardness or inflammation, emollient fomentations and poultices.

FEVER,

FEVER, MIXED.

A fever wherein the symptoms of inflammatory, nervous, putrid, and other fevers, are more or less blended together; and must therefore be treated according to their appearances.

FEVER, PUERPERAL.

Symptoms. It begins in two or three days after delivery, with the usual febrile symptoms. The pulse is small, contracted, and seldom so slow as 130 in a minute; breasts flaccid, with prostration of strength, pain in the abdomen with exquisite tenderness of some part of it, flushed face, short breath, and commonly a pain in the fore part of the head.

Treatment. In case of costiveness, emollient clysters; and, if necessary, gentle cathartics; then mild diaphoretics, as saline draughts with wine of antim. and proper diluents. If putrid symptoms appear, the bark. Emetics (ipecacuanha gr. vj. or viij.) exhibited early, and repeated twice a day, as long as necessary, have been attended with remarkable success in the Hotel Dieu at Paris.

FEVER, PUTRID OR MALIGNANT.

Symptoms. A giddiness precedes the attack; then burning heat, sudden loss of strength, heaviness, lowness of spirits, watching, pulse weak, low, and unequal, pains in various parts
of

of the body, anxiety, oppression at the præcordia, nausea, vomiting, noise in the ears, delirium, coma, catching of the tendons, and thin crude urine. The tongue is generally black and dry, though sometimes it continues clean throughout the disease. Petechiæ often appear on the fourth, fifth, and seventh days.

Treatment. Avoid bleeding; give small doses of tartarised antimony, with the camph. mixture, and if necessary, rhubarb, or other gentle laxative, should be occasionally interposed. An emetic in the beginning is often efficacious. Antiseptics, the bark, and cordials, of which wine given freely is the best, are proper; as are also blisters. Opiates should be freely administered, and purgings, unless critical, should be checked. Mustard poultices to the feet are proper in case of stupor; antispasmodics and the musk mixture in case of convulsive symptoms, or hiccups. The liquids drunk should be acidulated; fruit may be allowed; the air in the room should be kept as pure as possible, and not too warm; vinegar should be sprinkled on the floor. Picking the bed-clothes in this disease is a bad symptom.

FEVER, REMITTENT. (SIMPLE.)

Symptoms. The ~~remittent~~ fever differs from the continuous and intermittent, in that after a certain number of hours it ~~remit~~s, or abates, but

does not go off. It is also called the *autumnal remitting Fever*, the *bilious Fever*, the *marsh Fever*, and the *camp Fever*. It usually comes on suddenly, with debility, lowness of spirits, chilliness, and other febrile symptoms; the hands tremble; countenance pale or yellowish; skin dry, breathing difficult, and pulse small and quick; great nausea succeeds. Vomiting of bile, and sometimes discharge of it by stool; the tongue becomes foul, delirium ensues, with moisture on the face, and at length on the other parts, when the *remission* follows. As the disorder increases the remissions are less, and at length scarcely perceptible; the mouth, teeth, and lips, covered with a black crust; tongue very dry and stiff, so that the patient's voice can hardly be heard.

Treatment. An emetic is sometimes proper; the body should be opened if necessary; then prescribe the bark with wine copiously.

FEVER, SCARLET. (SIMPLE.)

Symptoms. The usual precursory symptoms of a fever, viz. Shivering, heat, &c. then an efflorescence of a scarlet colour appears all over the skin, but does not rise above the surface; with heat, dryness, and itching. In three or four days, disappears, and the cuticle comes off in branny scales.

Treatment.

Treatment. Cooling saline febrifuges, with gentle laxatives and diaphoretics, if necessary.

FEVER, SCARLET. (MALIGNANT.)

Symptoms. Chilliness, languor, sickness, oppression, succeeded by heat, nausea, vomiting, sore throat, quick pulse, and difficult breathing; the tonsils inflamed and ulcerated. On the third day the efflorescence appears.

Treatment. As in malignant angina.

FEVER, SLOW OR NERVOUS.

Symptoms. Shiverings, lassitude, weariness, debility, sighing, pale desponding looks, great anxiety, depression of spirits, pain and giddiness of the head, white tongue (sometimes red) with a yellow or brownish list running along the middle of it, but no thirst; nausea, difficulty of breathing, pulse weak, quick, and unequal; urine limpid and pale; pain and coldness in the back part of the head; drowsiness. These symptoms are at first so slight as to be scarcely noticed, but increase gradually; they are all worse towards night; if a delirium, not violent, but a muttering to themselves; sometimes miliary eruptions and sweats appear, but seldom afford relief.

Treatment. Gentle cordial diaphoretics, with wine; previous to which, an emetic, if nothing forbid. Costiveness should be removed by
gentle

gentle laxatives; bleeding should be refrained from, unless urgent symptoms indicate; blisters; if an intermission appear, the bark; if convulsions, musk with castor or other antispasmodics, and opium; if aphthæ, gargles, with tinct. of myrrh, honey, decoct. of bark, alum, or the like; and in case of much phlegm, oxymel of squills or ipecac. to bring it up. Care should be taken after the fever, to restore the patient by proper nutritious diet, chalybeate waters, bark, &c.

FEVER, WORM. See *Worms*.

FIG, THE FRUIT.

Aperient, obtunding.

FLOODING. See *Menses* and *Abortion*.

FLUOR ALBUS.

Symptoms. A flux of thin matter from the vagina, of a transparent or white colour, sometimes tinged with yellow or green; sometimes it is sharp and corroding, with a fetid smell, especially when of long continuance.

Treatment. An emetic will generally be proper at first; then give olibanum, bals. of capivi, amber, bark, or the like. In phlegmatic constitutions chalybeates, alum, or vitriolated zinc; the extract of hemlock is often of great use; strengthening plasters may be applied to the back and loins, astringent injections used, and

and a light, but strengthening and nutritive diet, with little exercise. Crabs' eyes, given to ʒss. in a day, have been very successful, particularly where the discharge was acrimonious.

FLUX, BLOODY. See *Dysentery*.

FOX-GLOVE.

Diuretic; gr. i. to iij. Also in infusion, ʒij. to ℥j. of water; ʒss. to ʒiss. It should be given twice a day, and desisted from as soon as the urine begins to flow, the pulse becomes slow, or nausea commences, which usually happens when ʒss. of the powder, or ℥ss. of the infusion has been taken. In large doses it proves strongly emetic and purgative, and exhibits deleterious effects. Its diuretic properties are less certain if given in nauseating doses. The leaf should be gathered about the time that the blossoms are coming forth, and the leaf-stalk and mid-rib should be rejected.

FRACTURES.

Treatment. Replace the ends or pieces of the bone so as to be in their natural situation; and keep them in that posture by proper compresses, splints, bandages, &c. but not too tight; and vinegar may be poured on them. If there be great inflammation or tumour, bleed, and use other proper methods to remove them before you attempt reduction. If there

there be loose fragments or splinters which hinder the extension and reduction, or cause irritation remove them by proper incisions, or otherwise. The limb, or part, must be kept still ; proper diet must be ordered ; the callus will be formed in a month or two, according to the bone injured, &c. the joint should be cautiously moved at times to prevent stiffness ; the medical treatment should be regulated according to the symptoms that arise. If the fracture be of a desperate kind, amputation is necessary ; but it should be deferred, if possible, till the first inflammation has subsided.

FRANKINCENSE.

Stimulant, tonic. PLASTER OF. The same.

FUROR UTERINUS.

Symptoms. Melancholy, taciturnity, redness of the face, lascivious looks, irregular hysteric symptoms, as crying, laughing, &c. and at length, an immoderate desire of coition, accompanied with libidinous speeches and gestures. It is peculiar to the female sex, and proceeds from an abundance of acrimony of the fluids secreted in the pudenda.

Treatment. Bleeding, and cooling purges ; nitre ; or refrigerant, diuretic, and diluting liquids ; anodynes and thin diet. Tartarised antimony in small doses, with camphor, and
extract

extract of henbane, has been employed with success.

GALBANUM.

Nervous, antispasmodic ; gr. v. to ℥j. also externally in plasters. COMPOUND PILL OF. Nervous, emmenagogue ; ℥ss. to 3ss. TINCTURE OF. 3j. to 3ij.

GALLS.

Tonic, astringent ; gr. ij. to vj. or more. Also outwardly in liniments for the piles, &c.

GAMBOGE.

Emetic, cathartic ; gr. ij. to viij. it has been given to ℥j.

GANGRENE.

Symptoms. In some cases, when a part is violently inflamed, the inflammation and pain suddenly disappear ; the integuments turn pale, blue, livid, or blackish ; the skin becomes flaccid and pitting, with bladders filled with yellow or reddish ichor ; and this is termed *Gangrene*.

Treatment. Scarify the parts, and foment them with the decoction for fomentation and camphorated spirit ; apply poultices of oatmeal and beer ; and give cordial medicines, with plenty of bark. In gangrene of the toes, particularly in old people, opium has been found peculiarly serviceable.

GAR-

GARLICK.

Expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue, fudorific, a chive or two at a dose, or in infusion.

GENTIAN, ROOT.

Tonic, stomachic; ʒss. to ʒj. COMPOUND INFUSION OF. ʒiss. to ʒiij. COMPOUND TINCTURE OF. ʒj. to ʒiij. EXTRACT OF. ʒj. to ʒij.

GINGER, ROOT.

Cordial, aromatic, carminative; gr. v. also in infusion. TINCTURE OF. Gt. x. to lx.

GINSENG, ROOT.

Tonic, obtunding, antispasmodic; ʒj. or more, in decoction.

GLEET.

See *Venereal Disease*; but if it do not proceed from that cause, the same treatment will be proper, viz. corroborants, as bark, olibanum, alum, vitriolic acid, bals. of capivi, &c. and if necessary, astringent injections and the cold bath.

GONORRHŒA, SIMPLE. See *Gleet*.

GONORRHŒA, SPURIOUS.

Symptoms. A purulent discharge from minute exulcerations round the corona glandis, produced by the sebaceous fluid secreted by the glandulæ odoriferæ becoming acrimonious. It has been mistaken for virulent gonorrhœa.

Treatment.

Treatment. Nothing is necessary but keeping the part clean by washing it with warm milk and water, or warm water alone.

GONORRHŒA, VIRULENT. See *Venereal Disease*.

GOUT.

Symptoms. An acute pain in the joints, particularly of the feet. It is called *regular* when it is seated in the extremities, returns at stated periods, and gradually declines. *Irregular*, when the fits are uncertain and frequent, when the symptoms vary, and when the disease attacks the stomach, head, or other internal parts. It chiefly affects the membranes, tendons, and ligaments: the pain is like that of a dislocated bone, with a sensation as if warm water were poured on the part, succeeded by chilliness and slight fever: a breathing sweat comes on at the end of the fit, and the part swells; the fit returns at intervals till the gouty matter is spent; the longer the intervals, the more severe the fit: but the symptoms are too well known, to need further enumeration in a work of this nature.

Treatment. Cordials are best during the fit; the body should not be costive; opiates may be occasionally given; the part should be wrapt in flannel, and relaxing or other topical applications,

applications, as the case may require ; a temperate diet, exercise, friction, and the Bath waters ; some have ventured to blister the part with success.

GRAVEL. See *Stone*.

GUAIACUM, GUM, WOOD, AND BARK.

Sudorific, alterative, antirheumatic, antivene-
real. *Gum* in powder, ℥j. to ʒj. *Wood and Bark*
in decoction. TINCTURE OF. ʒj to ʒiij.

GUTTA SERENA.

Symptoms. A blindness, though the eyes seem perfectly unaffected, the cause being in the retina, or optic nerve.

Treatment. Blisters to the head, back; or behind the ears ; bleeding, if nothing forbid ; valerian, castor, asafœtida, cinnabar, bark, volatile salts, millepedes, rosemary, or other nervous and attendant remedies. Calomel, or chalybeates, if obstruction be the cause ; emetics and cathartics discretionally ; sternutatories should also be used. Electricity has sometimes succeeded.

HÆMORRHAGE, EXTERNAL.

Apply compound tincture of benjamin, cobweb, dry lint, flour, agaric, alum, or the vitriolic styptics ; if an artery be injured, take it up, or apply the sponge tent.

HÆMOR-

HÆMORRHAGE, INTERNAL. See *Blood*.

HÆMORRHOIDS. See *Piles*.

HARTSHORN, BURNT.

Astringent, absorbent ; ʒj. to ʒj. DECOCTION OF. As common drink. OIL OF. This, when rectified, is called *animal oil*, which see. SALT OF. As *prepared Ammonia*. SHAVINGS. In jelly, corroborant, nutritive. VOLATILE LIQUOR OF. As *Water of Ammonia*.

HEAD-ACHE.

Treatment. If occasioned by *plethora*, use the pediluvium, bleed or cup, and purge : if by *viscid blood*, give attenuants also : if by a *foul stomach*, an emetic : if by *costiveness*, purges : if it be *nervous*, castor, valerian, bark, compound tinct. of lavender, comp. spirit of ammonia, asafoetida, or electricity, blister the back, and bathe the temples, forehead, &c. with æther, or water of ammon. with a little rock alum in it ; if a weak stomach, give bitters or other stomachics. Head-aches may arise from various other causes, which, when known, will indicate proper remedies. In periodical head-aches arsenic has been found very efficacious.

HEART-BURN.

The common heart-burn, proceeding from acidity irritating the upper orifice of the stomach,

ach, is removed for the time by magnesia, chalk, lozenges of chalk, and alkalis fixed or volatile ; but to cure it stomachics must be given.

Heart-burn may be occasioned by corroding humours of other kinds, and will not therefore be eased by alkalis. Emetics, with plenty of camomile tea or other liquid, to cleanse the stomach, are here proper ; cathartics may also be useful, and these may be followed by stomachics : but water with gum arabic dissolved in it will give occasional relief. Worms will also sometimes occasion this complaint ; vermifuges are then proper.

HELLEBORE, BLACK, ROOT.

Deobstruent, attenuant, alterative ; gr. v. to ℥ss.

From gr. xv. to ʒss. strongly purgative. Ex-

TRACT OF. ℥ss. to ℥j. TINCTURE OF. ʒj.

———— WHITE, ROOT.

Violently emetic and cathartic, gr. v. to ℥ss.

also sternutatory. DECOCTION OF. External-

ly in cutaneous diseases. OINTMENT OF.

The same.

HEMICRANIA. See *Head-ache*.

HEMIPLEGIA. See *Palsy*.

HEMLOCK.

In fomentations discutient and resolvent. In-

SPISSATED JUICE OF. Alterative, diuretic, sedative ;

sedative; in large doses narcotic; gr. ij. may be increased gradually to ℥ij. or iv. a day.

HEPATITIS. See *Liver*.

HERB-MASTIC, SYRIAN.

Stimulant, sternutatory.

HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.

Treatment. Return the intestine, if practicable, and confine it with a proper truss. Constipation must be avoided, as must likewise violent exercise, drunkenness, &c.

If it be strangulated, cold applications to the part, as powdered ice, &c. are advisable. Clysters of tobacco smoke have facilitated the reduction; so has keeping the patient in a warm bath till fainting came on. If nothing succeed, the operation must be performed. Be cautious of bleeding, though apparent symptoms of inflammation with a full pulse seem to require it: these will soon go off when the intestine is reduced.

HERNIA HUMURALIS. See *Testicles*.

HICCOUGH, OR HICCUP.

The common hiccup is usually removed by drinking a draught of any weak liquid, by holding the breath, and sometimes by swallowing dry bread.

For the hiccup or singultus, which comes on in

the last stages of fever, &c. give the musk mixture, or musk in substance, in large doses; volatile salt, castor, or the like; to which, opium may be discretionally added. When a primary disease, sternutatories and emetics have been useful: so has the plaster of ladanum applied to the pit of the stomach.

HIP, FRUIT.

Cooling. CONSERVE OF. At pleasure.

HOG'S LARD, OINTMENT OF.

Softening, healing.

HONEY.

Pectoral, detergent, aperient. ACETATED.
Antiseptic, cooling, detergent.

HOOPING COUGH. See *Cough*.

HOREHOUND, WHITE.

Tonic, aperient; ʒss. to ʒj.

HORSE RADISH, ROOT.

Stimulant, diuretic, deobstruent, *ad libitum*. Infused in water, wine, or spirit, ʒjss. to ʒiij.
SPIRIT OF. ʒss. to ʒj.

HYDROCELE.

HYDROCEPHALUS. } See *Dropsy*.

HYDROPHOBIA.

It is of more consequence here to describe the symptoms in the dog than those of the patient.

We

We may know the dog to be mad by his dull, heavy look ; endeavouring to hide himself ; seldom or never barking ; being angry and snarling at strangers, but fawning on his owner ; refusing all food, drooping, hanging down his ears and tail, and often lying down as if going to sleep. This is the first stage. He next begins to breathe quick and heavy, shoots out his tongue, flavers, and froths at the mouth ; looks half asleep ; flies suddenly at by-standers ; and runs forward in a curve line. At length he knows not his owner, his eyes become thick and dim, and water runs from them ; his tongue is of a red colour ; he grows weak and faint ; often falls down, then rises, and attempts to fly at something ; and grows mad and furious. The nearer to this state, the more dangerous the bite.

If the state of the dog cannot be obtained, he may be known to have been mad, or the disorder may be known to be this by the following effects, which will come on sooner or later. The bitten part begins to be painful, wandering pains come on gradually, with heaviness and uneasiness ; the patient has disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, startings, spasms, sighing, anxiety, and loves solitude ; pains shoot from the bitten part up to the throat, with straitness, sensation of choaking, and horror

ror or dread at sight of water or other liquids which is a sufficient characteristic of the disease.

Treatment. Cut out the bitten part immediately, which is the only certain cure: cupping-glasses should then be applied; cauterize and wash it daily with salt water, or rub in the stronger ointment of quicksilver, keeping it open with escharotics; bleed, if the vessels be full vomit with vitriolated quicksilver; give musk gr. xvi. cinnabar 3fs. (to which camphor and opium may be added) at night, and a purge the next morning; bathe in the sea, or cold bath, and give a sudorific; repeat these for a week daily, and three or four times at the next full and change of the moon. The ointment of quicksilver applied externally, and vitriolated quicksilver given inwardly, so as to raise a salivation for several weeks, are said to be efficacious. In Germany the root of deadly nightshade has been given, from gr. iij. to vj. at a dose, and is reported to have proved infallible in the first stages. The Ormskirk medicine has failed in a variety of cases, and has indeed been found to be of no efficacy.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Symptoms are generally low-spiritedness (the disorder being chiefly in the imagination) heaviness, oppression, and despondency; yet at times
uncommon

uncommon cheerfulness and flow of spirits ; timidity, anxiety, fear, dread of dying, short cough, difficult breath, flatulency, pale urine, pains in the head, odd fancies, spasms.

Treatment. Bark, and other tonics ; nervous antispasmodics, as castor, valerian, asafœtida, &c. attenuants, as volatile salts and spirits ; bitters and chalybeates if no fever ; emetics, aperients, opiates, issues, and blisters, discretionally ; the cold bath and chalybeate waters, food light and easy of digestion, cheerful company, and gentle exercise.

HYSSOP, HEDGE.

Violently emetic and purgative, diuretic, anthelmintic ; ℥ss. to ʒss. Also in infusion.

HYSTERIA.

Symptoms. In women similar to those of hypochondriasis in men, but usually more violent, and attended with convulsive fits ; which generally come on with oppression at the breast, difficult breathing, a sense of something rising in the throat, which seems to threaten suffocation ; convulsive motions ; frothing at the mouth ; laughing, and sometimes crying. May be known from a mere syncope by the pulse and breathing continuing, whereas in a syncope they are not perceptible ; it also comes on gradually, but a syncope more suddenly ;
-in

in that, the fit is of short continuance, in this, usually much longer ; with a colour in the face, which is not the case in a syncope.

Treatment of the disorder itself, as in the hypochondriasis. In the fit fetid volatiles, singed feathers, &c. may be applied to the nostrils ; and cold water and fetid volatiles given. The feet and legs may be placed in warm water ; the pure cold air should be freely admitted ; cold water may be sprinkled on the face and breast ; and if a plethora be indicated, bleed ; otherwise cautiously avoid it. In this disease, particular attention should be paid to the state of the menses, &c.

This disease appears often under a variety of forms ; for a more particular account than can here be given, Sydenham, and other authors, may be consulted.

HYSTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB. See *Womb*.

JALAP, ROOT.

Cathartic ; gr. xv. to ʒss. or more. **EXTRACT**
OF. gr. vj. to xij. **TINCTURE OF.** ʒj. to ʒij.

JAUNDICE.

Symptoms. Yellowness of the whole skin, but chiefly the whites of the eyes ; the urine also yellow ; lassitude, inactivity, anxiety, sickness, oppression and difficult breathing ; pain at the stomach ;

stomach ; bitter taste in the mouth ; sometimes attended with purging, at others costiveness ; stools generally like blue clay, but sometimes of a dark earthy, and at others of a deep yellow colour.

Treatment. If the vessels be very full, bleed ; then vomit, purge, and give medicines with soap ; to which may occasionally be added, rhubarb, aloes, chalybeates or squills. Saline draughts if fever ; opiates in case of pain ; gentle emetics may be occasionally repeated, and the body should be kept open. Chalybeate waters, or water or cyder with a red hot iron quenched in it, may be used as common drink ; gentle exercise, air, and cheerful company.

ILIAC PASSION.

Symptoms. Acute pains in the bowels, oppression at the stomach, tension of the belly, vomiting of bile, and sometimes of faeces, great thirst and heat.

Treatment as in the *inflammatory Colic*, of which this is only a more violent kind.

INCRASSANTS.

Kino, ginseng, sarcocolla, sarcaparilla, and farinaceous and mucilaginous substances.

INDIAN PINK. See *Pink, Indian*.

INFLAMMATION, SUPERFICIAL. See *Phlegmon*.

IN-

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

See *Colic and Iliac Passion*.

INFLAMMATION OF OTHER PARTS.

See *the respective Parts*.

IPECACUANHA.

Emetic ; gr. vj. to ʒss. Antispasmodic ; gr. fs. to iij. and with opium, sudorific. Also in dysenteries. COMPOUND POWDER OF. Sudorific ; gr. v. to ʒj. WINE OF. ʒss. to ʒifs.

IRON.

Tonic, astringent, deobstruent ; ʒss. to ʒss. AMMONIACAL. gr. ij. to x. TINCTURE OF. gt. x. to xl. MURIATED TINCTURE OF. gt. x. to xl. RUST OF. gr. v. to ʒss. TARTRARISED. gr. v. to ʒss. VITRIOLATED. gr. i. to x. or more. WINE OF. ʒj. to ʒss.

ISINGLASS.

Corroborant, nutritive, in jellies.

ISSUES, TO CUT.

Pinch up the skin and fat with the thumb and forefinger, and divide them with a lancet so as to admit a pea ; or you may apply a small blister or caustic on the part. The pease with which it is afterwards dressed may be smeared with ointment of yellow resin, or of cantharides, if necessary ; and dipped in blue vitriol water if fungus appear. The pea may be secured

cured with the litharge plaster with resin ; if the issue inflame, dress with ointment of wax, or bleed or purge.

ITCH.

Symptoms. An eruption in the form of small pimples or pustules, chiefly about the joints, wrists, hams, the bend of the arms, the waist, and between the fingers ; the pimples generally hard at first, afterwards watery, especially if rubbed or otherwise inflamed : also itching which is greatest when warm, or in bed. It is infectious.

Treatment. Anoint with sulphur and lard, ointment of quicksilver, or white calx of quicksilver and pomatum ; hellebore, or sal ammoniac, may occasionally be added ; or wash with a weak solution of muriated quicksilver, a decoction of white hellebore root, or strong compound water of acetated litharge, with salt. A quicksilver girdle may be worn, but sulphur is the most safe and certain. Flowers of sulph. may be given inwardly ; or vitriolic acid, which has been said to have performed a cure alone. Bleed and purge first in case of inflammation or costiveness.

JUNIPER, BERRIES AND TOPS.

Carminative, diuretic, in decoction or infusion ; at pleasure. COMPOUND SPIRIT OF. 3j. to

H

3fs.

3fs. ESSENTIAL OIL OF THE BERRIES. Carminative, stomachic; gt. j. to ij. Stimulating, diuretic, emmenagogue; gt. vj. to x.

KALI, PREPARED.

Antacid, diuretic; gr. iij. or iv. to xv. or xx. ACETATED. Diuretic, cathartic; ℥ss. to 3ij. or more. PURE. This is the strong common caustic. SULPHURATED. The solution chiefly as a wash in cutaneous diseases. TARTARISATED. Laxative; ℥j. to 3j. Cathartic; 3ij. to 3j. VITRIOLATED. Aperient; ℥j. to ℥ij. Cathartic; 3ij. to 3v. WATER OF. As the *prepared*, in a quadruple dose. WATER OF PURE KALI. Antacid, diuretic, lithontriptic; gt. v. to 3j.

KIBES. See *Chilblains*.

KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF.

Symptoms. Burning pain in the kidney, or kidneys; vomiting; eructations; numbness of the thigh; pain in the groin, ilium, and testicle of the same side; frequent, but small discharges of urine, which is red and high coloured, yet limpid and watery in the height of the disease.

Treatment. Bleed; open the body with cathartics and clysters; give emollient diuretics, with plenty of milk of almonds, or the like, for common drink; warm bathing; and opiates in case of violent pain. If

If the pain abate, leaving behind a sense of weight, with frequent shiverings, followed by heat, and whitish turbid urine, it denotes sup-
puration. In this case give bals. capivi with
nitre, and rhubarb, or other balsamic diur-
etics. The pain suddenly remitting, with cold
sweats, intermittent pulse, hiccup, fetid urine,
and suppression of that discharge, are signs
of mortification.

KING'S EVIL. See *Scrophula*.

KINO, GUM.

Tonic, obtunding ; ℥ss. to ʒss.

LABOUR. See *Child-birth*.

LADANUM.

Tonic, stimulant, externally. PLASTER OF.
Stomachic.

LADY'S-SMOCK, FLOWER.

Antispasmodic ; ℥j. to ʒj.

LAVENDER, FLOWERS.

Cephalic ; nervous ; ℥j. to ʒj. COMPOUND
SPIRIT OF. gt. x. to c. ESSENTIAL OIL OF.
gt. j. to v. Also externally stimulating.
SPIRIT OF. ʒss. to ʒj.

LEAD, RED AND WHITE.

Externally desiccative, repellent, sedative.

LEMON, JUICE AND PEEL.

Juice, Cooling, antiseptic, opening ; ʒj. to ʒss.
Peel,

Peel, stomachic ; ℥ss. to ʒss. In infusion, ʒj. to iij.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF. As the juice in a smaller dose.

LEOPARD'S-BANE, GERMAN.

Stimulant ; ʒj. to ʒss. in infusion, in the course of the day.

LETHARGY.

This may be considered only as a less degree of *Apoplexy*, and should be treated accordingly. The chief symptoms are, sleep, or great drowsiness.

LIENTERY.

In this disease the aliment is discharged with but little alteration, and the body wastes. The *Treatment* as in the *Galiac Passion*.

LIME, WATER OF.

Antacid, astringent ; ʒiv. to ℥bj. In clysters, vermifuge. It has also been reputed lithontriptic, and good in scrophula. WITH PURE KALI. The milder common caustic.

LINSEED.

Pectoral, diuretic ; in infusion and mucilage, from ʒij. to ʒss. The powder is used in cataplasms. OIL OF. ʒss.

LIQUORICE, ROOT.

Obtunding. EXTRACT OF. At pleasure. TROCHES OF. The same. LI-

LITHARGE.

Astringent, sedative in external applications.

ACETATED, CERATE OF. The same. WATER OF. ʒij. of this with distilled water ℥ij. proof spirit ʒij. make the COMPOUND WATER OF ACETATED L. commonly called *Goulard's Vegeto-mineral Water*. Its virtues the same. PLASTER OF. Desiccative. PL. OF, COMPOUND. Digestive. WITH QUICK-SILVER. Discutient. WITH RESIN. Adhesive.

LITHONTRIPTICS.

Antacid. Water of pure kali, kali, limewater, soap. *Tonic.* Muriatic, vitriolic, and aerial acids, mephitic alkaline water, uva ursi, wild carrot.

LIVER INFLAMED.

Symptoms. Obtuse pain in the part, shooting up towards the throat and shoulder, but never great, unless the membranes are affected; hiccup; vomiting; dry cough; lassitude; fever; tension of the hypochondrium; eyes, skin, and urine, sometimes yellow; costiveness; difficulty of breathing. The symptoms are aggravated by lying on the left side.

Treatment. Bleed as largely as the pulse will bear; blister the part; purge; give cooling febrifuges

febrifuges and diuretics ; direct cooling emollient clysters, fomentations, and poultices, and pediluvia.

If a tumour appear, forward and open it, if nothing forbid, and give the bark.

In the East-Indies they cure this disease by salivation, bleeding and purging being premised.

If a *Schirrus* succeed, soap, rhubarb, mercurials, and chalybeates will be proper.

LOCHIA. See *Child-birth*.

LOCKED JAW.

Symptoms. A rigid contraction of the muscles which raise the lower jaw, whence the jaws continue violently closed, with great pain.

Treatment. The best remedy is large and repeated doses of opium. Blisters, purges, clysters, and antispasmodics, may also be prescribed.

LOGWOOD.

Tonic, astringent ; \mathfrak{z} ij. to \mathfrak{z} iv. of the decoction. EXTRACT OF. \mathfrak{ss} . to \mathfrak{z} j.

LUES VENEREA. See *Venereal Disease*.

LUMBAGO.

A kind of rheumatism in the loins, or small of the back, without any nephritic symptoms. Antirheumatic remedies prove most efficacious. See *Rheumatism*. Strengthening or stimulating

stimulating plasters, or even blisters to the part, are also useful : or cupping, and the warm bath.

LUXATIONS.

Treatment. Place the limb or part, so that the muscles may be relaxed, and the head of the bone free from obstacles ; then reduce the bone into its natural situation, and apply proper bandages, not too tight, to keep it so, till the ligaments have recovered their tone. If there be inflammation, bleed, give laxatives and cooling remedies, foment and poultice. Rest and proper diet should be advised.

MACE.

Aromatic, stimulant ; ʒss. to ʒss. OIL OF.
See *Nutmeg*, *expressed oil of*.

MADDER, ROOT.

Aperient, diuretic, emmenagogue, antiseptic ;
ʒss. to ʒj.

MADNESS.

The symptoms are too well known to need enumeration. Emetics, cathartics, blisters, occasional bleeding, antispasmodics, opiates, and low diet. These may be varied according to the nature of the complaint (that is, whether it be *Melancholy* or the *contrary*) and to the symptoms that arise in either.

Dr.

Dr. Simmons, who has made trial of a great variety of remedies at St. Luke's Hospital, has often seen very remarkable good effects, and even cures performed, by large doses of camphor, in maniacal cases ; ℥j. every hour or two.

MAGNESIA.

Antacid, opening ; ℥j. to ʒij. **BURNT.** This is equally mild, though at least doubly as powerful as an antacid : it is also preferable in many cases, because no fixed air will be disengaged from it in the stomach. **TROCHES OF.** Chiefly for the heart-burn. **VITRIOLATED.** Cathartic ; ʒfs. to ʒifs.

MALLOW, LEAVES AND FLOWERS.

Obtunding, emollient.

MANNA.

Aperient, obtunding ; ʒj. to ʒiiij.

MARJORAM, SWEET AND WILD.

Stimulant ; ℥j. to ʒfs. Also sternutatory. **ESSENTIAL OIL OF.** gt. ij. to iv.

MARSHMALLOW, ROOT AND LEAF.

Obtunding, emollient.

MASTIC.

Tonic, antiseptic ; ℥j. to ʒfs.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, FRESH ROOT.

Strongly cathartic, diuretic ; in substance small doses

doses produce alarming effects, but of the OXYMEL ℥ij. or iij. may be given in a day. Of this the common dose is from 3fs. to 3iss. at first.

MEASLES.

Symptoms. Chilliness, shivering, pain in the head, fever, sickness, and sometimes vomiting; cough, heaviness of the eyes, with swelling, inflammation, and discharge of watery humour from them, and also from the nostrils. The third or fourth day, an eruption like flea-bites appears in the face, neck, and breast, and soon after in the body and limbs; it rises above the skin, but does not suppurate. The fever and other symptoms do not, as in the *Small-Pox*, &c. abate on the appearance of the eruption, which continues about three days, then dries away, the skin peeling off; but the other symptoms remain and even increase, especially the cough, which is also attended in general with difficulty of breathing, and oppression at the breast.

Treatment. Cooling and aperient febrifuges; gentle diaphoretics, if necessary; bleeding, if nothing forbid; pectorals for the cough; opiates occasionally at night; blisters, if the cough be obstinate; and bathing the feet in warm water. Gentle physic should be given as soon as the eruption disappears.

It

It has been proposed to inoculate the *Measles*; but Dr. *Simmons*, in his dissertation *de Rubella*, observes, that the different attempts in this way, hitherto have proved ineffectual; Dr. *Home's* experiments, as related in his *Medical Facts*, not having been found to answer when repeated by others.

MECONIUM, RETENTION OF, IN INFANTS;
(called also *Colica Meconialis*.)

Treatment. Give magnesia or syr. of roses, castor oil, or oil of almonds, with oil of aniseed, or other oil in case of wind, and, if necessary, emollient clysters. If purging, give chalk, or other absorbents, &c. If vomiting, syr. of white poppy, given with caution in small doses.

MENSES, IMMODERATE FLUX OF.

Treatment. Tonics, as infusion of roses, alum, bark, amber, &c. with opiates. In desperate cases, small doses of blue vitriol, or acetated cerusse, but with great caution. Astringent fomentations to the part, as vinegar, alum, or the like; rest, and proper mild diet. Sometimes chalybeates are proper; and, if necessary, laxatives.

MENSES OBSTRUCTED.

Treatment. In phlegmatic habits, purge with aloetics, and give chalybeates. In plethoric habits, bleed, avoid chalybeates, and give the compound

compound powder of myrrh, castor, or the like, with tinct. of black hellebore, aloes, oil or extract of savine, pennyroyal, and the like. Bathing the feet, fomenting the belly, and sitting over the steams of hot water, are good in both habits; attenuants in case of viscid blood; emetics are often efficacious, as are sometimes small doses of mercurials; exercise, and if the appetite be vitiated, proper stomachics. Of late, electricity has been found efficacious in cases of this sort, by drawing sparks, and sending gentle shocks through the pelvis.

MEZÉREON, BARK OF THE ROOT.

Antivenereal, alterative; from gr. j. upwards. In decoction, dose ʒij. to iv. Chiefly in venereal pains of the bones, and affections of the skin. Externally the bark of mezereon raises blisters.

MILLEPEDES.

Diuretic, attenuant, deobstruent; gr. v. to ʒfs.

MINT.

Tonic, antiemetic. ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gt. j. to iiij. or more. SPIRIT OF. ʒj. to ʒfs. WATER OF. ʒj. to ʒij.

MISCARRIAGE. See *Abortion*.

MIX.

MIXTURE, CAMPHORATED.

Diaphoretic, antispasmodic, diuretic ; \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} ij.

———— CHALK.

Antacid, and in diarrhœa ; to \mathfrak{l} bj. or \mathfrak{i} j. in a day.

———— MUSK.

Stimulant, antispasmodic ; \mathfrak{z} j. to \mathfrak{z} ij. or more.

MONKSHOOD. See *Wolfsbane, blue*.

MORTIFICATION. See *Sphacelus*.

MULBERRY, THE FRUIT.

Cooling, antiseptic.

MUMPS. See *Angina maxillaris*.

MUSK.

Stimulant, antispasmodic ; gr. vj. to \mathfrak{z} ss.

MUSTARD, SEED.

Stimulant. The powder mixed with crumb of bread and vinegar, now called MUSTARD POULTICE, formerly a sinapism, is used externally as a stimulus. OIL OF. This has been recommended in rheumatism, but it appears to be perfectly bland.

MYRRH.

Tonic, deobstruent, antispasmodic ; gr. v. to \mathfrak{z} ss. In phthisis to \mathfrak{z} ij. or \mathfrak{i} v. in a day. TINCTURE OF. gt. xv. to \mathfrak{l} x. Externally, deterfive. COMPOUND POWDER OF. Emmenagogue ; \mathfrak{z} j. to \mathfrak{z} j. NA-

NATRON, PREPARED.

Antacid, deobstruent in serophula ; $\mathfrak{D}j.$ to $\mathfrak{D}ij.$

TARTARISED. Cathartic ; $\mathfrak{z}lss.$ to $\mathfrak{z}ilss.$ VIR-

RIOLATED. The same.

NEPHRITICS.

Opiates, *emollients*, *diuretics*.

NEPHRITIS. See *Kidneys*.

NERVOUS COMPLAINTS. See *Hypochondriac* and *Hysterical Diseases*.

The class of medicines called *Nervous*, with corroborants, air, and proper regimen, are most useful in these cases.

NERVOUS FEVER. See *Fever*.

NERVOUS MEDICINES.

Fetid spirit of ammonia, pills of gum, asafœtida, galbanum, castor, opoponax, sagepanum, rectified oil and pure salt of amber, vitriolic æther, valerian, rue, pennyroyal, balsam of Peru, chalybeates, *cephalics*, *tonics*.

NETTLE, COMMON.

Aperient. Externally as a rubefacient.

NIGHTSHADE, DEADLY,

LEAF AND ROOT.

Narcotic, sudorific, aperient, diuretic, resolute.; gr. ij. to vj. It is recommended against hydrophobia.

—— WOODY, STALKS.

Sudorific, aperient, diuretic.

I

NIP-

NIPPLES, SORE.

Treatment. Apply oil of wax, cream, mucilage of gum arabic, ointment of wax, suet, or the like. If they be moist, ointment of wax, with some drying powder, as starch, French bole, &c.

NITRE, PURIFIED.

Cooling, febrifuge, diuretic; gr. ℥ss. to ʒj.

TROCHES OF. These have been employed with success in some cases of difficult deglutition.

NUTMEG,

ESSENTIAL OIL OF, AND EXPRESSED OIL OF. Stimulant, aromatic; gr. j. to vj. SPIRIT OF. ʒss. to ʒij.

OAK, BARK.

Tonic, astringent; ℥j. to ʒj.

OIL, ANIMAL.

Anodyne, antispasmodic; gt. x. to xxx.

OIL, SULPHURATED.

Stimulant, pectoral; gt. x. to xl. Externally deterfive.

OYSTER, THE SHELL.

Absorbent; ℥j. to ʒj.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.

The virtues of the plants they are drawn from, in doses of gt. j. to iij. on sugar, or otherwise.

OLIBANUM.

Corroborant; gr. v. to ℥j.

OLIVE,

OLIVE, OIL.

As oil of almonds.

OPIUM.

Anodyne, antispasmodic, &c. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij. PILLS
of. gr. jfs. to x. TINCTURE OF. gt. x. to
xxv. CAMPHORATED. 3fs. to 3ij.

OPOPONAX.

Nervous, stimulant, aperient ; gr. v. to ʒj.
to 3j. purgative.

ORANGE, SEVILLE,

LEAF AND FLOWER, AND JUICE AND RIND OF
THE FRUIT.

Leaf, antispasmodic ; 3fs. *Flower*. The same.
Juice and rind. As those of lemon, but
weaker. CONSERVE OF THE RIND. 3ij.
TINCTURE OF. ʒj. to 3ij.

ORRIS, ROOT.

Tonic ; ʒj. to ʒij. Of the fresh juice, ʒiij.
or iv. prove cathartic.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Treatment. In proper constitutions bleed repeatedly ; but where the disorder proceeds from relaxation, the bark and corroborants. Nervous medicines, musk, volatile salts, &c. are good ; as are also blisters. In bilious habits it is frequently removed by 3fs. of pure lemon juice.

PALSY,

PALSY, OR PARALYSIS.

Symptoms. A loss or diminution of the motion or feeling, or both, of some part or parts of the body. If it happen to all the parts below the head, it is called *Paraplegia*; if to one side of the body, *Hemiplegia*; and if to a particular part, *Paralysis*.

Treatment. Emetics, blisters kept open, and strong clysters; nervous, attenuating, and stimulating medicines, as valerian, castor, mustard, salt of hartshorn, horse-radish, &c. stinging the part with nettles, or mustard, or other warm stimulating application rubbed into them, and that part of the spine from which the nerves serving the part issue. Electricity and dry frictions are good, as are also chalybeate, and Bath or Bristol waters.

Palsy of the lower extremities, arising from carries of the spine, and accompanied with a distortion of it, has been frequently cured by applying a large caustic on each side of the protuberant vertebra, and keeping the ulcers open as issues.

PARAPHYMOSIS. See *Phymosis*.

PAREIRA BRAVA, ROOT.

Diuretic, attenuant; ʒss. to ʒij. Also in decoction.

PARSLEY, ROOT AND SEED.

Stimulant, diuretic.

PARS-

PARSNEP, WATER.

The expressed juice, ʒij. to ʒiv. every morning, in cutaneous diseases.

PECTORALS.

Obtunding. Oils of almonds, olives, and linseed, spermaceti, linseed, honey, liquorice, troches of starch, compound powder of tragacanth.

Balsamic. Balsams of Peru and Tolu, benjamin, storax, sulphur, sulphurated oil, sulphurated fossil tar. *Sedative.* Camphorated tincture of opium.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN, ROOT.

Stimulant. Chiefly as a masticatory.

———— OF THE WALL.

Mildly diuretic, aperient, emollient; ʒij. or ʒij. of the expressed juice.

PEMPHIGUS.

Symptoms. Fever, accompanied with the successive eruption from different parts of the body, internal as well as external, of vesicles about the size of an almond, which become turgid with a faintly yellowish serum, and in three or four days subside.

Treatment. The debility and tendency to putrefaction indicate the bark and cordials: yet a few grains of mild muriated quicksilver at night, with a cathartic in the morning, have been successful. When vesicles appear on in-

ternal parts, irritation must be guarded against by opiates, demulcents, and gentle laxatives.

PENNYROYAL.

Stimulant, antihysterical. ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gr. i. to v. SPIRIT OF. ʒj. to ʒiij. WATER OF. ʒifs.

PEPPER, BLACK, THE BERRY;
CAYENNE, THE CAPSULE; LONG, THE
FRUIT.

These are all hot and stimulant; the Cayenne most so. This may be given to gr. vj. or viij.

PEPPERMINT.

Stimulant. ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gr. fs. to ij. SPIRIT OF. gr. xx. to lx. WATER OF. ʒfs. to ʒij.

PERIPNEUMONY,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Symptoms. Difficult breathing, with oppression and seeming load at the breast; the breath hot; cough; fever; redness in the face; pulse sometimes hardly perceptible, but after bleeding, strong, though unequal. Differs from a *Pleurisy* in the cough being more moist, the pain less acute, and the pulse not so strong.

Treatment. Bleed repeatedly, if necessary; and give nitre, with spermaceti, or oil of almonds,
salt

salt of hartshorn, gentle antimonials, or the like. Cooling emollient clysters are useful, as are also blistering and cupping.

PERIPNEUMONY, BASTARD.

Symptoms. Heat and cold alternately ; pain and giddiness of the head, when the cough is most troublesome ; vomiting ; quick, difficult breathing, and wheezing ; pain of the breast ; urine turbid, with red sediment. Differs from a true *Peripneumony*, in not having extraordinary heat, pain, thirst, or fever ; by its usually seizing those of a relaxed and gross habit ; and by prevailing most in moist foggy weather, contrary to the other.

Treatment. Bleed not, unless the pulse be very full, and comatose symptoms appear ; blisters, emetics, laxatives, emollient clysters, attenuants and diluents ; pectorals for the cough, and opiates if necessary.

PHLEGMON,

OR SUPERFICIAL INFLAMMATION.

Symptoms. Heat, pain, tension, redness, and throbbing in the part ; fever ; if not resolved, the part proceeding to suppuration, gangrene, or schirrhus.

Treatment. Remove any perceivable external cause ; bleed, purge, and give diaphoretic febrifuges ; apply emollient fomentations and poultices

poultices to the part, or preparations of lead. If matter form, cease evacuation, and forward the suppuration; when ripe, open the abscess, and digest. If gangrene appear, treat as directed under that article.

PHRENSY, PHRENITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

Symptoms. Constant delirium and fever, difficult breathing, violent pain in the head augmented by light; great sensibility to sound; redness of eyes and face; pulse quick, hard, and small; tongue black and dry; urine thin and transparent; sudden startings; picking the bed-clothes. Known from a common fever, &c. by the delirium *preceding* the fever.

Treatment. Bleed largely; stimulating clysters, blisters, the pediluvium, and sinapisms to the feet; spirituous embrocations to the head, first shaved. Nitre, salt of hartshorn, or other attenuants, purges, and diluents; opiates, if necessary; promoting the hæmorrhoidal flux is of great use.

PTHISIS. See *Consumption*.

PHYMOSIS AND PARAPHYMOSIS.

Symptoms. The first is a closing of the prepuce over the glans penis, so as not to be drawn back; the last, a constriction of it behind the glans, so as not to be drawn over it.

Treatment,

Treatment. Foment, poultice, bleed and purge; vomit if necessary; and give cooling febrifuges. If these fail, proper incisions must be made.

PILES,

OR PAINFUL TUMOURS IN THE ANUS OR RECTUM.

Treatment. Bleed, if necessary; and give sulphur, or quicksilver with sulphur, nitre, and elect. of fenna; if very painful, opiates; if they be external, foment them with warm emollient liquors, or anoint them with ointment of elder, or the like; if they bleed much, apply gentle astringents; if much swelled and inflamed, scarify, or apply leeches to them. Sulphurated oil is very proper to apply to the *Piles*, and the ointment of quicksilver has also been found useful. They may more expeditiously be driven away by liniments made of powder of galls, or acetated cerusse, or by washing them with solutions of white or blue vitriol. But as the hæmorrhoidal discharge is generally salutary, caution must be used in repelling it.

PIMENTO, BERRY.

Aromatic, stimulant; gr. xv. to ʒj. SPIRIT OF. ʒss. to ʒij. WATER OF. ʒj.

PIMPLES.

Treatment. Wash them with a solution of acetated

tated cerusse, or vitriolated zinc. If these fail, try camphorated spt. a solution of prepared kali, or white calx of quicksilver mixed with pomatum. If they proceed from foul blood or a scorbutic cause (as it is termed) treat them with alteratives, as directed for the *Land Scurvy*; with now and then a cooling purge.

PINK, INDIAN, ROOT.

Sedative, anthelmintic; ʒj. to ʒiſs. Also in infusion, ʒiij. to iv.

PITCH, BURGUNDY.

Stimulant, epispastic, externally applied. COMPOUND PLASTER OF. The same.

PLAGUE.

Symptoms. Shivering; pain in the head, back, and stomach; sickness and vomiting; despondency; anxiety; difficult breathing; wildness of countenance; high fever; faintings; hiccups; and catching of the tendons. Tumours at length appear in the groin, arm-pits, or behind the ears; and then the fever abates, but returns if the tumours sink. Fetid breath and sweat; livid spots, sometimes broad, and suddenly disappearing. Carbuncles arise in the worst state of the disease, which seldom suppurate kindly, but appear as red fiery circles: they are small tumours, with corrupted flesh

flesh underneath, and attended with great itching. The symptoms, however, vary according to the constitution and state of the air, but these are the most general.

Treatment. The tumours are critical, and should be encouraged by ripening cataplasms, and proper cordials; the carbuncles should be poulticed with cataplasms of cummin, or the like; and if they appear gangrenous, scarify, and dress them with oil of turpentine, and hot digestives, as in *Mortifications*.

The disease itself should be treated with diaphoretics, antiseptics, cordials, antiphlogistics, or other remedies, according to the symptoms: but in general, camphor, nitre, snakeroot, and bark, &c. an emetic being first given seem most eligible in this dreadful disorder.

N. B. The vapour generated by nitre, especially if the deflagration be made with odoriferous ingredients, is said to prevent infection.

Inoculation has lately been recommended in the *Plague* by Dr. Samoilowitz, a Russian physician; but if the disease be liable to attack more than once, which seems to be the case, this can be of no use.

PLEURISY.

Symptoms. Chilliness and shivering, succeeded by heat, thirst, and restlessness; a violent acute pain on one side, near the ribs, extending towards

wards the shoulder-blades, back, and breast, and worst when the affected side is lain on; difficult breathing; redness of the cheeks; nausea; and dry cough; the matter spit up, if any, yellowish or bloody.

Treatment as in the *Peripneumony*; but repeated bleeding, laxatives, and cooling attenuants, as salt of hartshorn with nitre, are chiefly to be relied on.

POISONS.

Treatment. When these are taken, if the time have been but short, give a strong emetic of white or blue vitriol, drinking plentifully of warm water to wash the stomach; oily clysters should also be given repeatedly; as should likewise cathartics. If muriated quicksilver were the poison, give a solution of any fixed alkaline salt. If opium, or other narcotic, give acids (as vinegar) with water or broth; apply blisters; and, if necessary, bleed. Against all mineral poisons, sulphurated kali has been recommended. Care must be taken to continue these operations a sufficient time; afterwards the stomach and bowels should be healed with proper balsamic remedies, broths, &c.

POMEGRANATE, SHELL AND FLOWERS.
Tonic, astringent: 2s. to 3s. Also in decoction.

POPPY,

POPPY, CORN, FLOWERS.

Weakly sedative.

POPPY, WHITE, HEAD.

Sedative. SYRUP OF. \bar{z} fs. to \bar{z} ifs. EXTRACT OF. As opium, in about double the dose.

POWDER, ALOETIC.

Cathartic, deobstruent; $\bar{\Theta}$ fs. to \bar{z} fs.

— WITH GUAIACUM.

Deobstruent, sudorific, antirheumatic; gr. v. to x. Cathartic; $\bar{\Theta}$ j. to $\bar{\Theta}$ ij.

— WITH IRON.

Emmenagogue; $\bar{\Theta}$ fs. to \bar{z} fs.

— ANTIMONIAL.

See *Antimony*.

— AROMATIC.

Gr. v. to $\bar{\Theta}$ j.

— OPIATE.

Gr. x. contain 1 of opium.

POX. See *Venereal Disease*.

POX, CHICKEN; OR SWINE POX.

Symptoms. Chilliness, heat, and the usual precursory symptoms of fever; but milder than in the small pox. The eruptions appear about the third day. They rise like those of the small pox, but may be known from them by the matter being more like water than pus;

K

by

by little vesicles, or bladders filled with water on the top of such pustules as are whole; and by their turning about the fifth day; which the others do not till at least the seventh.

Treatment. Cooling febrifuges, as nitre, with magnesia, antimonials, saline draughts, &c. and diluents; and afterwards two or three purges.

The *Swine Pox* is only a larger sort of *Chicken Pox*.

POX, SMALL. See *Small Pox*.

PROCIDENTIA, VEL PROLAPSUS ANI

OR BEARING DOWN OF THE RECTUM.

Treatment. Corroborants, as bark, &c. laxatives, clysters, and aperients, if costive; clysters of infusion of roses, or other bracers; chalybeates and cold bathing. *N.B.* If there be inflammation, emollient fomentations and poultices. The part should be gently reduced, and kept up with a bandage; rest and an horizontal posture are proper.

PROLAPSUS UTERI. *Treatment* as in the preceding case. Pessaries are also proper to be worn.

PRUNES.

Laxative, cooling.

QUASSIA,

WOOD, BARK, AND ROOT.

Tonic, corrector of putrid bile; gr. v. to xv. in infusion.

QUICK-

QUICKSILVER.

All the preparations of quicksilver, taken internally, are antivenereal, alterative, deobstruent, and vermifuge. Taken freely they induce salivation. The preparations now directed by the college are: ACETATED. gr. ij. to vj. CALCINED. gr. fs. to ij. MURIATED. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to fs. MILD MURIATED, OR CALOMEL. gr. i. to iv. PILLS OF. ℥ss. to 3ss. RED SULPHURATED. gr. iij. to ℥j. VITRIOLATED. gr. fs. to j. As an emetic; gr. iv. to viij. Also an errhine. WITH CHALK. ℥j. to 3ss. WITH SULPHUR. ℥j. to 3j. The following are for external use. RED NITRATED. Escharotic. WHITE CALX OF. Repellent, discutient. OINTMENT OF, Milder AND STRONGER. The same. The latter is generally employed to excite salivation. OINTMENT OF NITRATED. Chiefly in cutaneous affections. OINTMENT OF WHITE CALX OF. The same. PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM WITH. Resolvent. PLASTER OF LITHARGE WITH. The same.

QUINCE, FRUIT AND SEED.

Fruit, cooling, restringent. *Seed*, obtunding.

QUINCY.

Symptoms. Inflammation of the throat, with pain, great heat, tumour, redness, difficulty
in

in swallowing, and fever; the uvula sometimes relaxed and inflamed; the face red.

Treatment. Bleed according to exigency; open the body; blisters to the back, and near the part; gargle with water of ammonia and comp. decoct. of barley, strong of the former; poultice the part with bread and milk, to which camphor may be added; and the liniment of ammonia may also be applied. If it suppurate, cease to evacuate; and inhale emollient steams. When ripe open the abscess; afterwards gargle with infusion of roses and tinct. of myrrh.

RAISINS.

Obtunding, aperient.

RASPBERRY, THE FRUIT.

Cooling, antiseptic.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, antieptic; ℞j. to ʒss.

It sometimes salivates.

REFRIGERANTS.

Nitre, water of acetated ammonia, crystals of tartar, sorrel, simple oxymel, tamarinds, prunes, summer fruits, acids.

RESIN, YELLOW, CERATE OF.

Digestive. OINTMENT OF. The same.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE.

Symptoms. Rigour, shivering, fever, thirst, coctiveness,

tiveness, wandering gnawing pains, with swelling and redness in the part affected. The pain worse towards night, and in bed.

Treatment. Bleeding; salt of hartshorn, nitre, camphor, guaiacum, antimonials, or the like; laxatives, and opiates occasionally. The part may be rubbed with lin. of soap, camphor, and oil; lin. of ammonia, &c. Warm fomentations are good; the part may be covered with flannel, diluents should be freely given, and a diaphoresis kept up. When the urine deposits a copious sediment, the bark may be given; it may be joined with some of the above, and opium may be occasionally added.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC,

Differs from the *acute*, in that it is not attended with fever or inflammation in the part; and chiefly attacks those advanced in life, contrary to the other.

Treatment. If necessary, bleed, and purge with elect. of scammony, senna, &c. Compound powder of ipecacuanha, or other anodyne sudorific, may be given: calomel in small doses, with wine of antim. has been found efficacious; as hath likewise precipitated sulphur of antimony, with camphor, about three grains of each. Bark and sarsaparilla are given by some; but gum guaiacum with vol-

atile salts, the guaiacum with an opiate, or salt of hartshorn with nitre, and the camph. mixture, according to circumstances, are generally successful. Sydenham praises conserve of arum. Warm embrocations to the part, and flannel, are also serviceable; cold bathing, where not improper on other accounts; a flannel shirt worn next the skin, is a good preventive of a return. *N. B.* Mustard has been effectual, taken inwardly, and rubbed into the part. Electricity, friction, and exercise of the part, are useful.

RHUBARB, ROOT.

Cathartic; ℥j. to ʒj. or more. Stomachic; gr. iv. to ʒss. TINCTURE, COMPOUND TINCTURE, and WINE OF. ʒj. to ʒij. As a cathartic; ʒss. to ʒij.

RICKETS.

Symptoms. The head large; the fontanelles keep long open; the face full and florid; the teeth produced with difficulty, dark, irregular, and apt to decay; the joints knotty, and the bones protuberant, causing incurvation and distortion; the ribs protuberate, and become crooked; the belly swells; cough and pulmonary disorders succeed. The disease usually appears about the eighth month, and continues till the sixth year; the child moves weakly

weakly and waddles; the understanding is very early.

Treatment. Cold bathing; friction; bathing the back with spirituous embrocations, or warra balsamic liniments; strengthening plasters; gentle vomits of ipecacuanha; purges with rhubarb and quicksilver with sulphur; bark, chalybeates, air, and exercise.

RING WORMS. See *Tetters*.

ROSE, DAMASK, THE FLOWER LEAF.

Laxative. WATER OF. As a perfume.

— RED, THE FLOWER LEAF.

Astringent; gr. v. to ʒss. CONSERVE OF. ʒj. to ʒij. or more. INFUSION OF. ʒij. to ʒiv. HONEY OF. A mild, cooling detergent. Chiefly in gargles.

ROSEMARY, TOP AND FLOWER.

Cephalic, carminative, nervous, in infusion.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gt. ij. to iv. SPIRIT OF. ʒss to ʒj. Externally as a stimulus.

RUE.

Nervous, antispasmodic, alexipharmic, antipef-tilential; ʒss. to ʒj. Also in infusion. Juice in clysters, vermifuge. EXTRACT OF. ʒss. to ʒj.

RUPTURES. See *Hernia*.

SAFFRON.

SAFFRON.

Cordial, gr. iij. to ℥j. also in infusion. SYRUP
of. ʒj. or more.

SAGAPENUM.

Aperient, stimulant, nervous ; gr. v. to ʒss.
twice a day.

SAGE, THE LEAF.

Tonic.

ST. JOHN'S-WORT, FLOWER.

Tonic.

SAL AMMONIAC.

Attenuant, febrifuge ; gr. v. to ℥j. Diuretic,
diaphoretic ; to ʒj. In a large dose it proves
emetic. Externally discutient.

SALT, COMMON.

Stimulant. Chiefly in clysters. A table spoon-
ful, taken dry, has been found very efficacious
in stopping hæmoptysis.

SANDERS, RED, wood.

Slightly tonic.

SARCOCOLLA.

Obtunding, slightly stimulant.

SARSAPARILLA, ROOT.

Alterative, antivenereal, obtunding, tonic, ʒss.
to ʒij. DECOCTION OF. ℥ss. to ℥j. COM-
POUND. The same. This is an elegant
mode of preparing the *Lisbon Diet Drink*.

SAS-

SASSAFRAS,

WOOD, ROOT, AND BARK OF THE ROOT.

Alterative, antiscorbutic, tonic, sudorific; dose as in *Sarsaparilla*. ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gt. j. to x.

SAVINE, LEAF.

Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue; ʒss. to ʒj. In infusion, ʒij. to ʒiv. COMPOUND TINCTURE OF. gt. x. to ʒj. EXTRACT OF. ʒss. to ʒij.

SCALDS, OR BURNS.

Treatment. Apply oil of linseed alone, or mixed with an equal quantity of lime-water; but preparations of lead have been found particularly beneficial; afterwards cerate of calamine, or other cicatrizer. If inflammation render it necessary, bleed and purge.

SCALD-HEAD.

Treatment. Rub the part with ointments made of sulphur, pitch, tobacco, or the like; the ointment of white calx of quicksilver has been used with success; bathing with salt water; mercurials, antimonials, or other alteratives; blisters kept open, and issues, are proper.

SCAMMONY.

Cathartic; gr. v. to ʒj. COMPOUND POWDER OF. gr. iv. to xvj. — WITH ALOES, to ʒj.

፻j. — WITH CALOMEL. to ፻j. ELECTU-
ARY OF. ʒss. to ij.

SCIATICA.

Symptoms. A fixed pain in the hip, like the rheumatism. Called also the *Hip Gout* and *Ischias*.

Treatment as in *Lumbago*.

SCIRRHUS, OR HARDENED GLANDS.

Treatment. Endeavour to disperse by mercurial unction, ext. of hemlock, or mercurials, with sarsaparilla, &c. and occasional purges. If it incline to suppurate, treat it as directed in abscesses, &c. If it neither disperse nor suppurate, extirpation is the only cure, where it can be done; otherwise treat it with coolers, and occasional anodynes.

SCORDIUM.

Astringent.

SCROPHULA.

Symptoms. Scirrhus unequal tumours, which do not readily suppurate, affecting the glandular parts, but chiefly on the sides of the neck; frequently an enlargement of the nose and upper lip, and sometimes of the belly.

Treatment. Purge occasionally with jalap and calomel; and give alteratives, as calomel, with precipitated sulph. of antimon. or some other;

other ; millepedes are good ; burnt sponge with rhubarb ; sea-water internally before suppuration, and bark and sea-bathing after they soften ; exercise is good ; gross and high seasoned diet must be avoided ; vegetable acids, especially Seville oranges, are proper ; electricity is sometimes beneficial. Muriated barytes has lately been much commended.

SCURVY.

Symptoms. Heaviness, lassitude, low spirits ; offensive breath ; tender gums ; fallow bloated countenance ; hemorrhages from the nose and mouth ; difficult breathing ; swelling of the legs ; yellow, purple, or livid spots on the skin ; tumours in the limbs ; contraction of the tendons of the ham. Other symptoms occur, but they differ in different subjects, as do likewise those above mentioned ; and the disease is in general sufficiently known. It is, however, distinguished into *Sea* and *Land Scurvy*.

Treatment. In the *Sea Scurvy*, the juices are disposed to putridity from the use of animal food, and moist air ; antiseptics therefore will be proper, as vegetables, vegetable acids, fruit, cider, &c. Infusion of malt, in defect of these, or liquors made of molasses or sugar. Bark and vitriolic acid are good. Liquids impregnated

impregnated with fixed air for common drink, and wholesome air. Chalybeates have been found serviceable, especially when joined with the bitters, or bark. Burying the patient up to the chin in fresh dug earth has been found extremely serviceable.

The *Land Scurvy* (improperly so called) is rather a cutaneous disease; scurfy or scabby eruptions appear, either partially, or more universally; often with itching and heat.

The antimonial alteratives, with gentle mercurials, are frequently efficacious; lime water, or the compound juice of scurvygrass, may be used with them. Crystals of tartar and flowers of sulphur are good. The parts may be anointed with saturnine liniments, with a little white calx of quicksilver, if necessary.

SCURVYGRASS, GARDEN.

Stimulant, antiscorbutic; the juice or infusion, \mathfrak{z} ij. to \mathfrak{z} iv. twice a day. COMPOUND JUICE OF. \mathfrak{z} j. to iv.

SEDATIVES.

Soporific. Opium, poppy, animal oil, oil of wine, compound spirit of vitriolic æther, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æther. *Narcotic.* Blue wolf's-bane, deadly nightshade, hemlock, bay leaf, bitter almond, Indian pink. *Topical.* Opium, preparations of lead, cerate of soap.

SENEKA.

SENEKA. See *Rattlesnake-root*.

SENNA, THE LEAF.

Cathartic ; ʒj. to ʒiij. COMPOUND POWDER OF. ʒss. to ʒj. ELECTUARY OF. ʒss. to ʒij. EXTRACT OF. ʒij. to ʒj. SIMPLE INFUSION OF. ʒj. to ʒij. TARTARISED INFUSION OF. The same. TINCTURE OF. ʒss. to ʒij.

SETON, TO MAKE.

Pinch up the skin and fat with the finger and thumb, and run a proper needle through them, armed with a skein of silk or thread smeared with digestive ointment ; which must be shifted a little every day, so as to keep both orifices running.

SHINGLES. See *Tetters*.

SIALAGOGUES.

Topical. Tobacco, pellitory of Spain, arum, angelica, pepper, cloves. *Internal*. Preparations of quicksilver, rattlesnake-root.

SILVER, NITRATED.

Formerly *Lunar Caustic*.

SIMAROUBA, BARK.

Tonic, astringent ; ʒss. to ʒss. Also in decoction.

SINGULTUS. See *Hiccups*.

SKIN, DISEASES OF. See *Cutaneous Diseases*.

L

SLOES.

SLOES.

Astringent. CONSERVE OF. ʒij. to ʒij.

SMALL-POX.

Symptoms. Chilliness ; shivering ; heat ; pain in the head and back ; sickness and pain at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting ; fever ; costiveness ; convulsive fits sometimes in children, which is a good symptom. On the third or fourth day the eruptions appear, like flea-bites, in the face, breast, arms, body and feet successively, with pains and soreness in the throat. The eruption being completed, the fever goes off or abates. The eruptions fill, or mature like boils, and the skin between them is red ; the eye-lids, face, hands and feet swell successively ; the pocks, from red grow whitish and smooth in the body, yellow and rough in the face, and are full of white matter. About the seventh day from the eruption (sometimes the ninth) they dry, or turn, as it is called, and scale off, leaving red marks, and sometimes pits behind.

Treatment. If the pulse be full and strong at the beginning, bleed ; and, if necessary, or the period be sufficiently early, purge, and give an emetic. During the eruptive fever, cooling febrifuges, with laxatives, or clysters occasionally ; but if the symptoms require it (as
low

low pulse, &c.) gentle cordials and diaphoretics. After the eruption, little is generally required but a gentle anodyne at night, proper diluents, and, if necessary, opening clysters, &c. If purging come on, check it with caution: if delirium or fever, apply blisters; and if the pock sinks, give bark, with proper diaphoretics and cordials; especially if malignant or putrid symptoms, or petechiæ appear. Spt. of vitriolic æther is also good in these cases, as are sinapisms to the feet.

In the *Confluent* kind, all the symptoms are worse than in the *distinct*. The eruption makes its appearance a day or two later, and does not come to its height till the eleventh or fourteenth day after; the fever also continues after the eruption appears, and a salivation comes on, which must by no means be checked. The patient requires to be supported more in this case than in the other; care, however, must be taken in both kinds to avoid too much heat, or a heating regimen; and pure, and even cool air, where no objection appears, is salutary. If the pustules be opened, and the matter let out, so much the better; especially if danger of their sinking or striking in appears. Purging is esteemed proper after this disease.

To *inoculate* for the *Small Pox*, take a little mat-
ter

ter from a pustule, after the eruptive fever, on the point of a lancet, and insert it in the arm (by making a small puncture or two) between the true and scarf skin, which may afterwards be pressed down with the flat side of the lancet. Three or four days afterwards the punctures appear inflamed; in about three days more, the precursory symptoms come on and at length the eruption.

Previous to the inoculation, a mercurial purge or two may be administered, if the patient be of a full or gross habit; and he should also be restrained to a milk and farinaceous or vegetable diet, avoiding especially high seasoned food. It is found best to keep him out of bed and much in the cold air. The symptoms are generally so favourable, that little assistance is required from medicine, except a few mercurial purges after the disorder goes off.

SNAKEROOT, VIRGINIAN.

Stimulant, tonic; ℞ss. to ʒss. Also in infusion to ʒj. or ij. TINCTURE OF. ʒj. to ʒiv.

SOAP.

Diuretic, icteric, lithontriptic, attenuant; ℞j. to ʒij. twice a day. CERATE OF. Astringent, sedative. COMPOUND LINIMENT OF. Discutient, strengthening. PLASTER OF. Resolvent. SORE

SORE THROAT, PUTRID. See *Angina maligna*.

SORREL, COMMON, LEAVES.

Cooling, antiseptic.

— WOOD, LEAVES.

The same. CONSERVE OF. At pleasure.

SOUTHERNWOOD.

Tonic, antiseptic.

SPASMS. See *Convulsions*.

SPERMACETI.

Pectoral, obtunding, emollient; ℥j. to ʒj.

OINTMENT OF. Healing, softening.

SPHACELUS,

OR COMPLETE MORTIFICATION.

Symptoms. This succeeds a *Gangrene* (which see) if it cannot be stopt: the part loses all sensation, and yields an intolerable smell.

Treatment as in *Gangrene*. When the separation is advanced, amputate the limb, or cut out the part, if it can be done with safety; persisting in the use of the bark, &c. till a complete digestion is procured. When accompanied with convulsive spasms, or occasioned by them, or by local injury producing irritation, large and frequent doses of musk and salt of hartshorn have proved very efficacious. The doses have been augmented from ℥ss. to ʒij. of each.

SPIRIT,

SPIRIT, CAMPHORATED.

Externally stimulant, discutient.

SPLEEN. See *Hypochondriacal* and *Hysterical Diseases*.

SPONGE.

Externally styptic. BURNT. Stimulant, solvent; $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$. to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{fs}$.

SPRAINS. See *Strains*.

SQUILL, ROOT.

Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant; gr. iij. to viij. Emetic; $\mathfrak{D}\text{fs}$. to $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$. CONSERVE OF. $\mathfrak{Z}\text{fs}$. to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$. OXYMEL OF. $\mathfrak{Z}\text{fs}$. to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ifs}$. Emetic; $\mathfrak{Z}\text{fs}$. PILL OF. gr. v. to xx. VINEGAR OF. $\mathfrak{Z}\text{fs}$. to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$. Emetic; $\mathfrak{Z}\text{fs}$. HONEY OF. $\mathfrak{Z}\text{fs}$. to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ifs}$. Emetic; to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{fs}$. TINCTURE OF. $\mathfrak{Z}\text{fs}$. to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$.

STARCH, MUCILAGE OF.

An useful clyster in diarrhœa. TROCHES OF. Pectoral.

STAVESACRE, SEED.

Externally in some kinds of cutaneous eruptions, and for destroying vermin.

STIMULANTS.

Electricity, æther, musk, volatile alkalis, alcohol, wine, rectified oil of amber, essential oil, German leopard's bane, asarabacca, Syrian herb-mastic, pellitory of Spain, pepper, mustard,

tard, horseradish, arum, squill, ammoniacum, snakeroot, zedoary, contrayerva, peppermint, marjoram, pennyroyal, savine, elecampane, eryngo, scurvygrass, watercress, dill, cummin, coriander, wild carrot, parsley, asafœtida, sagapenum, opoponax, frankincense, sarcocolla, borax, common salt, tar, sulphurated fossil tar and oil, compound tincture of benjamin, mineral acids, *Aromatics*. Externally. Oil of turpentine, camphorated spirit, spirit of rosemary, ladanum, gum elemi, *Epispastics*.

STINGS, VENOMOUS.

Treatment as in Bites.

STOMACH, INFLAMMATION OF.

Symptoms. Heat, pulsation, and acute pain in the part, which is increased by swallowing; tension at the pit of the stomach; anxiety; continual retching; hiccup; small, weak, intermitting pulse.

Treatment. Bleeding, emollient liquids, and clysters; fomentations; gentle opiates; blisters; mucilage of gum arabic; with small doses of nitre occasionally.

STOMACH, PAIN IN. See *Heart-burn*.

STOMACHICS.

Gentian, camomile, orange and lemon peel, columbo, quassia, bark, rhubarb, essential oil of juniper, plaster of ladanum.

STONE

STONE AND GRAVEL.

Symptoms. Pain in the back and loins, or the region of the bladder ; nausea ; vomiting ; strangury ; sometimes bloody urine ; costiveness ; retraction of the testicle of the affected side ; numbness down the thigh and leg. When the calculus is got into the bladder, the pain in the kidneys abates, and the urine becomes turbid.

Treatment. Bleed, if no objection appear ; draughts with oil of almonds and large quantities of gum arabic, with manna and opium added occasionally. As solvents, the water of pure kali from x. to xxx. or xl. drops in veal broth twice a day. Soap, oyster-shells, and lime-water, are also good ; and in some cases, the salt of hartshorn, or marine acid. Water impregnated with fixed air, or the mephitic alkaline water, and the effervescent mixture, have been found solvents in some cases ; as have also spt. of nitrous æther, uva ursi, live millepedes, and decoction or oil of juniper. In violent fits of the disorder, the semicupium is good ; and clysters with Venice turpentine, or oil of turpentine, and opium. In nausea and vomiting, the saline draughts, with tinct. of opium ; and care should be taken to keep the body properly open with cathartics of the cooling saline kind, or rather with
manna,

manna, castor oil, and inf. of senna, or other mild purge. Milk of almonds, decoction of marshmallow roots, or the like, may be used freely as common drink. (See also *Colic*, *Stone*; and *Urine*, *Suppression of*.)

STORAX.

Pectoral, tonic; gr. v. to ℥j.

STRAINS.

If internal, give spermaceti, or compound tincture of benjamin, with spruce beer. If outward, apply lin. of soap, vinegar, lin. of ammonia, or arquebuseade. If there be inflammation, foment and poultice, bleed and purge.

STRANGURY.

Symptoms. A difficulty of making water, attended with heat or scalding: it often proceeds from blisters.

Treatment. Give milk of almonds or mucilage of gum arabic freely. If these fail, boluses of camphor and opium. See *Urine*.

STYPTICS.

Blue vitriol, alcohol, compound tinct. of benjamin, vitriolated iron, alum, acetated cerusse, lint, flour, sponge. *Internal.* All *astringents*.

SUDORIFICS.

Calefacient. Guaiacum, contrayerva, snakeroot, rattlesnake-root, saffrafras, mezereon. *Stimulant,*

lant. Volatile alkalis, antimonials, sal ammoniac, inspissated juice of elder-berries. *Antispasmodic.* Compound powder of ipecacuanha, opiate confection, camphor, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æther, warm bath, vapour bath. *Diluent.* Vinegar whey, aqueous liquors.

SULPHUR, FLOWERS OF.

Pectoral, alterative, aperient; ℥j. to ʒij. PRECIPITATED. The same. WASHED FLOWERS OF. The same. OINTMENT OF. For the itch.

SWINE-POX. See *Pox, Chicken.*

TABES DORSALIS.

Symptoms. A wasting of the whole body, attended with fever, but no spitting or cough, by which it is known from a *Phthisis*. A collection of matter in some part of the body is usually the cause, but it particularly attends the inflammation of a scirrhus gland.

Treatment. If it arise from a scirrhus liver, soap, and mild chalybeates. If the scirrhus or abscess be external, open or extirpate. The bark is often proper in these cases, as is also myrrh with nitre, or vitriolated kali. The body must be kept properly open; but purgings should be checked. Gentle exercise, wholesome air, and proper mild diet, with the use of asses milk, and the like, are often of much service.

TAM-

TAMARIND, THE FRUIT.

Cooling, antiseptic, laxative ; at pleasure.

TANSY, FLOWER AND HERB.

Tonic, anthelmintic ; ℥j. to ℥ij.

TAR.

Stimulant, diuretic. Made into pills with powder of elecampane ; ʒss. of the mass is given for a dose in disorders of the breast, cutaneous diseases, &c. Of *Tar-water* ℔j. or ℔ij. may be drunk in a day. OINTMENT OF. Digestive. Also in cutaneous diseases.

— FOSSIL, OR BARBADOES.

Stimulant. OIL OF. The same, but more acrid. SULPHURATED. Stimulant, pectoral ; gt. v. to xx.

TARTAR, CRYSTALS OF.

Cooling, opening ; ʒij. to ʒj.

TEETHING.

Symptoms. Inflammation and swelling of the gums, with flavering ; fever ; and sometimes convulsions.

Treatment. Cooling febrifuges in case of fever ; the body should be kept gently open. If convulsions arise, give tinct. of asafœtida and carminatives, or oil of aniseed with magnesia ; if a rash appear, compound powder of contrayerva with nitre is usually given ; if a cough, spermaceti

spermaceti or other balsamic pectoral: leeches and blisters may be applied if necessary; and if the disorder be violent, the gums should be lanced. Gentle anodynes are often useful.

TENESMUS.

Symptoms. Frequent, or even continual inclination to go to stool, without occasion, or being able to void any.

Treatment. Clysters, with mutton broth and opium; or with starch, oil, and compound powder of chalk; or with spermaceti, suet, or the like. Spermaceti with opium may also be given inwardly.

TESTICLES, INFLAMED.

Treatment. Bleed, purge, and even vomit, if necessary, in order to cause revulsion. Warm emollient fomentations and poultices are usually recommended; but cold applications to the part are much more efficacious. Febrifuges and gentle diaphoretics, with an opiate at night, are good. If matter form, open and let it out. The testicles should be suspended, and the patient kept as much as possible in an horizontal posture.

TETANOS.

Symptoms. A rigid and painful contraction of the muscles of the neck and trunk of the body, drawing it backwards or forwards in
a curve,

a curve, with convulsions ; sometimes an attempt to swallow liquids produces general convulsion, as in hydrophobia.

Treatment. Give large doses of musk and opium, keeping the body open with castor oil, or other proper purge. The warm bath, emollient fomentations and spirituous embrocations to the parts, are good ; so are salt of hartshorn, nervous medicines, and clysters with turpentine and opium. If it be the consequence of local injury, excite inflammation in the part injured. After the disorder give bark, or other restoratives.

TETTERS.

Treatment. They may be touched with ink, a weak solution of vitriolated iron or zinc, acetated cerusse, prepared kali, or muriated quicksilver. If these prove too violent, softening and cooling liniments, or cream. Camphorated spirit and the ointment of the white calx of quicksilver are good. Sometimes alteratives of the mercurial and antimonial kind, or cooling febrifuges and purges, are necessary.

Pimples, Ringworms, Shingles, Grubs, Freckles, and other like cutaneous complaints, also give way to some of the above methods.

M

THISTLE,

THISTLE, BLESSED.

Tonic, if lightly infused : strong decoction emetic. In powder, dose \mathfrak{zj} . to $\mathfrak{3j}$.

THROAT, SORE.

See *Quincy* and *Angina gangrenosa*.

THRUSH.

Symptoms. Little ulcers in the mouth and throat, of a white or yellow colour. Frequent in children.

Treatment. Keep the body gently open with magnesia or rhubarb ; give the saline mixture, with comp. powder of contrayerva, and touch the ulcers now and then with syr. of mulberries and borax, or with alum, French bole and honey, infusion of roses, &c. See also *Fever Aphibose*, *Fever Miliary*, *Angina gangrenosa*, and *Venereal Disease*.

TIN, POWDER OF.

Vermifuge ; $\mathfrak{3ij}$. to $\mathfrak{3j}$.

TOBACCO, LEAF.

Powerfully diuretic ; sometimes emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic : frequently produces giddiness and nausea. If one ounce of the best Virginian tobacco be infused in a pint of boiling water for an hour, and $\mathfrak{3xv}$. be strained off, adding to them $\mathfrak{3ij}$. of alcohol, $\mathfrak{gt. xl}$. to \mathfrak{lx} . or more, may be given twice a day

day. An ounce of this infusion, in half a pint of gruel, may be given as a stimulating clyster, instead of the common one of tobacco smoke. Some prefer an infusion in Spanish white wine, ʒj. to ℥j.

TONICS.

Iron, alum, blue vitriol, vitriolated and calcined zinc, mineral acids, bark, quassia, columbo, gentian, camomile, oak, galls, lesser centaury, cascarilla, logwood, pomegranat shell and flower, simarouba, tormentil, bistort, ginseng, zedoary, bay, blessed thistle, wormwood, horehound, southernwood, cinquefoil, tansy, buckbean, uva ursi, mint, sage, balm, elm, clove-july-flowers, valerian, snakeroot, contrayerva, saffrafras, sarsaparilla, coltsfoot, orris, kino, balsams of Canada, Capivi, and Peru, frankincense, turpentine, mastic, myrrh, olibanum, storax, compound tincture of benjamin, amber, dragon's-blood. *Topical.* Vinegar, camphorated spirit, liniment of soap, *Astringents.*

TOOTH-ACHE.

Treatment. If hollow or decayed, apply compound tincture of benjamin, or some essential oil, upon cotton, to the part; or pills with camphor and opium; or chew the root of pellitory of Spain. Some burn the nerve with

with vitriolic or nitrous acid, or a hot iron ; or touch the *antihelix* with the latter. If there be inflammation, bleeding, purging, and blisters behind the ears. If it proceed from *Cold* or *Rheumatism*, treat as is directed for those complaints. Vitriolated zinc in nauseating doses has been effectual, and likewise electricity.

TORMENTIL, ROOT.

Tonic, astringent ; ℞ij. to ʒj.

TRAGACANTH, GUM.

Obtunding. COMPOUND POWDER OF. ʒss. to ʒiij.

TREMORS.

Treatment as in Nervous Complaints and Palsy.

TUMOURS, ENCYSTED.

Try to disperse them with quicksilver ointments or plasters, friction, or electricity ; if these fail, hemlock fomentations and poultices, and give inspissated juice of hemlock, or mercurials, with sarsaparilla, &c. and occasional purges. If you cannot disperse them, endeavour at suppuration ; if that fail, extirpation, where it can be done, is the only cure.

TURMERIC, ROOT.

Aperient, diuretic ; ℞j. to ʒj.

TURPEN.

TURPENTINE, CHIO, AND COMMON.

Diuretic, detergent, strengthening; ℥j. to ʒjss.

-The *common* is rarely given internally. OIL OF. Diuretic, sudorific; gt. x. to xv. RECTIFIED OIL OF. gt. viij. to xij.

TUTTY.

Externally in collyriums for the eyes; cooling, astringent. OINTMENT OF. The same.

TYMPANY.

A collection of wind or air in the intestines, particularly the colon, by which they become violently distended.

Treatment. If fever and full pulse, bleed; keep the body open with gentle laxatives, joined with aromatics; but refrain from strong purges, and from carminatives not joined with proper aperients. The belly should be frequently rubbed, and swathed with flannel. Exercise is good; gentle corroborants, as camomile flowers, and small doses of chalybeates joined with aromatic, are also very proper. It has been relieved by clysters with infusion of tobacco.

VACCIOLA, OR KINE POX. See page 150.

VALERIAN, WILD, ROOT.

Tonic, nervous, antispasmodic; ℥j. to ʒj. or more. TINCTURE OF. ʒj. to iv. AMMONIATED. ʒss. to ij.

VARIX,

OR ENLARGEMENT OF A VEIN.

Treatment. Keep it compressed with proper bandages, and, if necessary, bleed and evacuate. If these fail, treat it as in the operation for *Aneurism*.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Symptoms. An itching at the orifice of the urethra, sometimes extending over the whole glans: a little fulness of the lips of the urethra: inflammation: a discharge from the urethra, at first whitish, but sometimes changing to yellow or green, attended with pain, and smarting in making water, or without either: commonly a fulness of the penis, particularly of the glans: frequently a soreness in part, or throughout the whole of the urethra, occasioning pain, in erection: when the inflammation or irritability of the urethra is great, the penis is incurvated downwards in erection, with considerable pain, and sometimes hemorrhage. These symptoms are sometimes accompanied with swellings of the testicles, or sympathetic tumefactions of the neighbouring glands. This stage of the disease is called the virulent gonorrhœa.

Sometimes the infection is received by the virulent matter remaining in contact with the prepuce,

puce, or glans, in which it produces an ulcer, indisposed to heal, and with a hardened base; this is termed a chancre: if the matter produced by this ulcer be absorbed, we find buboes in the groin; blotches on the skin at first attended with inflammation, which goes off, and a white scurf arises, successively peeling off and returning, at length becoming copper-coloured, and finally forming a scab with an ulcer underneath; ulcers in the throat; nodes on the tendons, ligaments, periosteum, and bones; caries; and nocturnal pains.

Treatment. In the *gonorrhœa* some rely on mercurials given internally in small doses; others employ injections alone; some lay the chief stress on diuretics: others combine these different methods. Quicksilver, however, is by no means necessary to the cure of this stage of the disease. If the inflammation be considerable, no injections should be used but those of the sedative kind, as those composed of opium or lead: if very great, emollients alone must be ventured on, as milk and water, oil of almonds, or thin mucilage: when slight, astringents may be employed: and in some cases irritating injections are proper, as a weak solution of muriated quicksilver. Whatever method we pursue, the constitution should be attended to, which, with the symptoms, will
in

in general best direct the treatment. Painful erections and chordee are frequently relieved by opium, and in the latter leeches applied to the part are sometimes serviceable at the beginning.

When a *gleet* will not yield to the turpentine balsams, as bals. of capivi, or astringent injections, and amending the constitution, irritating injections are sometimes successful.

If the disorder be a *confirmed lues*, quicksilver is the only remedy. Calomel, or calcined quicksilver, may be given internally in small doses, or a portion of the strong quicksilver ointment may be rubbed into the thighs every night. The quantity must depend on the constitution of the patient. We should always stop as soon as a slight soreness of the mouth is produced, resuming the mercurial in a few days, and persisting in its use till about a fortnight after the symptoms have disappeared, but carefully avoiding a salivation. After the cure, the bark, restoratives, and a strengthening diet, are proper.

In obstinate venereal complaints, not yielding to mercurials, decoctions of boxwood, woody nightshade, mezereon, daphnelagetto, epidendrum claviculatum, sarsaparilla, or the outer green shells of walnuts, have been said to have proved successful.

Chancres

Chancres may be dressed with some preparation of quicksilver mixed with ointment of wax, or conserve of roses. Recent ones may sometimes be cured by consuming them with caustic, and afterwards healing : but it is never safe to omit the use of mercurials internally. *Buboes* should be dispersed by rubbing the stronger quicksilver ointment into the thigh, perineum, and root of the penis ; keeping the patient at rest ; and the antiphlogistic regimen. Some recommend the liniment of ammonia rubbed in, in the same manner, every hour or two.

For *Hernia humoralis*, see *Testicle, inflamed*. See also *Phymosis*.

VERDIGRIS.

Externally detergent, good against fungous flesh. OXYMEL OF. The same.

VERTIGO.

Symptoms. Objects, though at rest, seem to turn round ; dimness of sight ; and fear of falling. *Treatment*. Bleed in the jugular, and cup in the back part of the head ; blisters kept open ; a vomit and laxatives ; then the nervous medicines, and chalybeate waters.

VINEGAR.

Cooling, antalkaline, antiseptic ; ʒj. to ʒfs. DISTILLED. The same, but stronger.

VIOLET,

VIOLET, THE FRESH FLOWER.

Aperient.

VITRIOL, BLUE.

Emetic ; ℞ss. to ℞j. Tonic ; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.
Externally escharotic, styptic. GREEN. See
Iron. WHITE. See Zinc.

ULCERS.

Treatment. Dress them with proper digestives ; and if they be fungous, apply an escharotic ; if foul, mix red nitrated quicksilver with the digestive, or use the oxymel of verdigris, or tincture of myrrh. Dry lint alone, in some cases, is good. If callous, cut or eat away the callosity. If the bone be carious, either scrape it, or make small perforations to promote exfoliation ; or dress with lint, either dry, or wetted with tincture of myrrh. If humours abound, give proper alteratives and purges ; and if putridity appear, the bark and vitriolic acid.

VOMICA,

OR ABSCESS IN THE LUNGS.

Symptoms. Cough, difficult breathing, even after the pain which preceded it goes off ; slight shiverings, followed by heat ; a quick weak pulse ; hectic fever ; wasting of the body ; the patient cannot lie down but on the side affected.

affected. It is sometimes a consequence of pleurisy.

Treatment. Gentle medicines of the turpentine kind, balsamics and diuretics, steams of hot water, with balf. of Tolu, benzoin, &c. received into the lungs; occasional laxatives, bleeding if inflammation, soft balsamic food, and gentle exercise.

VOMITING.

Treatment. If it arise from foulness of stomach (as bile, acidity, &c.) an emetic will be useful; and afterwards, if necessary, a rhubarb or other gentle purge; and stomachics, columbo root, magnesia, opiates, &c. according to circumstances. If from spasms, the saline draughts, and proper opiates: medicines of the nervous class, joined with laxatives; and, if necessary, a blister to the back. If from inflammation, bleeding, cooling diluents and febrifuges, as the saline draughts with proper laxatives; and anodynes at discretion. If from weakness of the stomach, bark, bitters, or other corroborants; premising a vomit if judged necessary. Chalybeate waters are also proper. If the stomach be sore, as it is termed, the compound tincture of benjamin, spermaceti, or other balsamics, are good. In vomitings, the best form of medicine is pills.

Vomitings

Vomitings are often symptomatic, as in fits of the gravel, pregnancy, &c. ; the original disorder must, in those cases, claim the chief attention.

VOMITING OF BLOOD. See *Blood*.

URINE, BLOODY.

The treatment may be similar to that prescribed for the *Diabetes*.

URINE,

PROFUSE DISCHARGE OF, OR DIABETES.

Symptoms. An excessive discharge of urine, pale and sweet, having lost its natural appearance and qualities, sometimes with a fragrant odour ; the body emaciated.

Treatment. Tonics, as bark, vitriolic acid, chalybeates, alum, bitters, and the like. Tincture of cantharides has been found efficacious, as hath also blue vitriol, in doses of half a grain, twice in a day. Exercise, and light, but strengthening diet, are also proper.

URINE, SUPPRESSION OF.

Called *Ischury*, if total ; *Strangury*, if but in part ; and *Dysury*, if the latter be attended with heat : usually occasioned by inflammation or spasms on the neck of the bladder, in consequence of blisters, or some other cause.

Treatment.

Treatment. Oily medicines, and plenty of gum arabic, with opiates or camphor, if necessary. The body should be kept open with gentle laxatives, and emollient clysters; if necessary, bleed, foment the belly, rub the liniment of ammonia into the perineum, and advise the warm bath. If caruncles in the urethra be the cause, bougies, introduced with proper caution, are serviceable. When arising from gravel, the infusion of tobacco has been very successful, and frequently, in bilious habits, ʒss. of pure lemon juice. Sometimes itchury has been removed by placing the feet and legs in water as cold as possible. If nothing succeed, puncturing the bladder is the last resource.

UTERUS INFLAMED, &c. See *Womb*.

UVA URSI, LEAF.

Tonic, antinephritic; ʒj. to ʒj.

WALNUT, UNRIPE FRUIT.

Anthelmintic; of a watery extract about ʒij. have been given as a dose.

WARTS.

Touch them with some caustic or escharotic daily, paring off first the decayed part; or cut them off with scissars, and touch the roots with blue vitriol, or the like. If it can con-

N

veniently

veniently be done, tie round the bottom a fine hair, or silk thread, and they will die away. The juice of celadine, or spurge, rubbed over them, is esteemed good.

WATERCRESS.

Stimulant, antiseptic ; ʒj. or ij. of the expressed juice.

WAX.

Balsamic, antidyenteric ; externally healing.

OINTMENT OF. Cooling. COMPOUND

PLASTER OF. Drawing.

WHITES. See *Fluor albus*.

WHITLOW.

Treatment similar to that directed for *Biles* and *Abscesses*.

WINE.

Stimulant, antiseptic. OIL OF. Sedative, antispasmodic. Used for making the *Camp. Sp. of Vitriolic Æther*, or *Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor*.

WOLFSBANE, BLUE.

Narcotic, and violently evacuant, in a large dose ; sedative and sudorific, in a small one ; from $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of the expressed juice to gr. vj. twice a day.

WOMB INFLAMED.

Symptoms. Pulsation, pain, heat, and tumour in the part : fever, tenesmus, pain on going to stool, and difficulty of making water.

Treatment.

Treatment. Bleeding, laxatives, emollient clysters, cooling febrifuges, diluting liquors, fomentations and poultices, &c. as in other inflammations; (See *Stomach, Bladder, Kidneys, &c.*) but if the patient be weak, bleeding and all considerable evacuations must be avoided.

If a *Cancer* succeed, it must be palliated with gentle anodynes, occasional bleeding and laxatives; and proper detergent, or other injections.

WOMB RETROVERTED.

Symptoms. A total obstruction of the urine and feces, the fundus of the womb occupying the hollow of the sacrum, and the orifice being turned towards the symphysis pubis. It generally happens about the third month of pregnancy.

Treatment. Draw off the water by the catheter; and replace the uterus, if it can easily be done. If it cannot, it is best left to itself, as it will naturally resume its proper position, if care be taken to prevent an accumulation of water in the bladder by an occasional use of the catheter if requisite. The flexible male catheter is most convenient, and should be introduced slowly. After the water is drawn off, a clyster should be given, and repeated if necessary.

WORMS.

WORMS.

Symptoms. Itching of the nose and anus ; hunger, with ravenous appetite ; nausea ; gnawing pain in the stomach or intestines ; fetid breath ; grinding of the teeth, and moaning in sleep ; intermitting weak pulse, and hectic fever ; faintings, and sometimes convulsive fits ; paleness ; wasting of the flesh. But there are several kinds of worms. Itching about the anus, with tenesmus, are signs of ascarides, or small thread worms. Sudden gripings about the navel, denote the common round worms. Gnawing pains in the stomach, and voraciousness, the maw worms. And a weight in the belly, like the rolling of a ball, the tænia, or tape worm.

Treatment. Tin filings, with rhubarb, or other proper aperient ; sem. fanton. calomel, æthiops, or other mercurials, every night, with a purge now and then ; cowitch. The infusion of bears-foot leaves is esteemed good ; cabbage-tree bark has also been recommended. Aloes, wormwood, rue, savine, especially in clysters ; and for the ascarides, oil of olives, or the fumes of tobacco thrown up the rectum ; for the tape worm, the male fern root ℥j. every hour for three times, and presently after a strong drastic mercurial purge. See Dr. Simmons's ingenious pamphlet on the subject,

subject. Corroborants are proper after a course of anthelmintic medicines.

WORMSEED.

Anthelmintic ; gr. v. to \mathfrak{z} j.

WORMWOOD, COMMON.

Tonic, antiseptic, vermifuge ; \mathfrak{z} fs. to \mathfrak{z} ij. of the juice. In fomentations, discutient,

SEA, TOPS.

Tonic, antiseptic. CONSERVE OF. \mathfrak{z} fs.

WOUNDS.

Treatment. Remove extraneous substances ; if the wound be simple, close the lips with slips of sticking-plaster, or the stitch if necessary ; and apply lint, either dry, or wetted with compound tincture of benjamin, &c. If necessary, bleed and purge ; or give cordials, &c. according to circumstances. Dress with some mild digestive, or defensative ; and if fungous flesh appear, use escharotics : afterwards cicatrize.

If there be loss of flesh, defend the part from the air with proper, mild, vulnerary dressings, while nature supplies the loss. In other respects, (the future excepted) proceed as above. If an artery or vein be wounded or divided, apply styptics, ligatures, &c. according to circumstances. If a nerve be divided in part, (as violent pain, convulsions, and de-

lirium will indicate) divide it entirely; as must also be the case with a tendon or artery in like circumstances. If there be fever, bleed, purge, and give cooling febrifuges; and if inflammation, apply emollient poultices and fomentations. If the patient be low, and the wound do not go on kindly, bark, or other proper cordial and strengthening medicines, with suitable diet, should be prescribed.

ZEDOARY, ROOT.

Tonic, stimulant; gr. x. to 3fs.

ZINC, CALCINED.

Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic; gr. fs. to viij. It has been increased to 3fs. Also externally, as *Tutty* or *Calamine*, to either of which it is preferable. VITRIOLATED. Astringent; gr. ij. to x. Emetic; gr. v. to 3fs. Externally, cooling, astringent. WATER OF VITRIOLATED Z. WITH CAMPHOR. Externally astringent. Diluted as a collyrium.

VACCIOLA, OR KINE POX.

[*Inoculation*, as in the small pox. The matter for infection should be fresh, limpid, and transparent. It is generally found in this state, before or immediately after the erysipelatous inflammation begins to extend from the margin of the pustule, which commonly

ly takes place on the 8th, 9th, or 10th day after vaccination.

Symptoms. Upon the 3d or 4th day after inoculation, a small inflamed spot can be perceived, which gradually increases to a circular tumour, surrounded by an inflamed margin. About the 5th or 6th day there appears a regularly circumscribed pock, which has elevated vesicular edges, with an indentation at the centre, of a dark colour. The pock continues to increase and fill until the tenth day. At this time the pustule has a peculiar pearly appearance, like a hard transparent tumour, regularly circumscribed. This regularly circumscribed appearance, with elevated edges and depressed centre, continues throughout the progress of the disease. Between the 8th and 11th day, an erysipelatous inflammation or redness, with some tumefaction, hardness, and considerable tension of the skin, spreads three or four inches around the pustule. After this period, the fluid in the pustule gradually dries up; the surrounding redness or efflorescence becomes fainter; the tumefaction subsides, and a thick hard scab is formed, of a mahogany colour, darkest in the centre, assuming as it advances, a polished hue, which, in the course of 12 or 14 days, falls off, leaving a slight eschar upon the skin. Upon the 8th, 9th, or 10th day, the pock having arrived to maturity, the constitutional symptoms begin to appear; being preceded by swelling and pain of the pustule, shooting up towards the axillary glands, which now become swelled and painful, especially on moving the arm, whilst the sympathy of the system is generally evinced by some of the usual symptoms of a slight inflammatory fever. The degree of this constitutional indisposition is various, and its duration from six hours to three days.

Matter

Matter that has become purulent before it was taken from the pustule, or that has suffered a decomposition by long exposure to air, great heat, or cold, will communicate a spurious disease, which will not secure the subject of it against the small pox. In some cases of this kind the constitutional affection is like that produced by the genuine disease; but the pustule and local appearance are very different. In these cases, a complete pustule is sometimes formed on the 2d or 3d day after vaccination, and this generally takes place much earlier than in the genuine disease. It has not that regularly circumscribed and pearly appearance; that indentation at the centre, with elevated edges; that hardness, tension of the skin, areola, tumefaction, and erysipelatous efflorescence surrounding it for a considerable extent, which characterize the genuine disease. The pustule is more irregular, angular, elevated at the centre; the scab is whiter, rougher, and does not assume that polished hue, which characterizes the true vaccine scab.

Having mentioned some of the principal pathognomonic signs of the genuine and spurious diseases, in their most common forms; some varieties in both, together with many important facts relative to the subject, must necessarily be left unnoticed in so short a treatise; for a knowledge of which, the reader is referred to the writings of Doctors Jenner, Woodville, Persons, Coxe, &c. on the subject.

Treatment. This is very simple: avoid violent exercise, and intemperance. If the inflammation and fever be considerable, treat it like a common inflammatory fever. *E. B. Troy.*]

A TABLE,

A TABLE, exhibiting the Proportions
of OPIUM, MERCURIALS, and CATHARTICS,
contained in the several Compositions into which
they enter.

Opiate confec- tion, gr. 36	} contains of {	Opium gr. 1.
Pill of Opium, gr. 5		— gr. 1.
Compound pow- der of Chalk with Opium, gr. $43\frac{2}{3}$		— gr. 1.
Compound pow- der of Ipecacu- anha, gr. 10		— gr. 1.
Opiate powder, gr. 10		— gr. 1.
Tincture of Opi- um, m.* 3j.	} —	— gr. $4\frac{1}{6}$
Camphorated tincture of Opi- um, m. 3j.		— gr. $1\frac{7}{8}$
Ointm't of white calx of Quick- silver, 13 parts	} —	{ White calx of Quicksilver, 1 part.
		Ointment

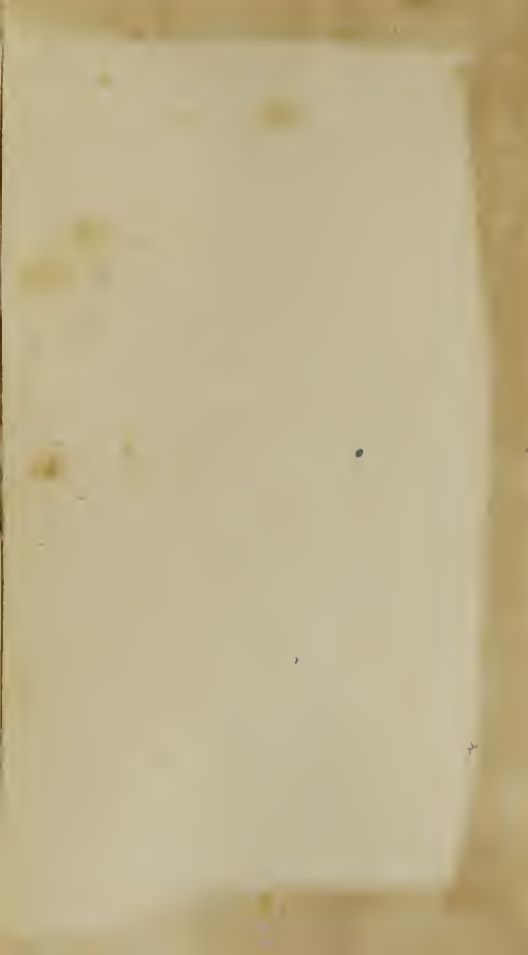
* Where *m* occurs, in this Table, it stands for *mea-
 sure*, in contradistinction to *weight*.

Ointment of ni- trated Quickfil- ver, 5 parts	} contains of {	Nitrated Quick- silver, 1 part.
Stronger oint- ment of Quick- silver, 2 parts	} — {	Quicksilver, 1 part.
Weaker ointm't of Quicksilver, 6 parts	} — — {	— 1 part,
Plaster of Am- moniacum with Quicksilver, 5 parts	} — — {	— 1 part,
Plaster of Li- tharge with Quicksilver, 5 parts	} — — {	— 1 part.
Quicksilver with Chalk, 8 parts	} — — {	— 3 parts,
Quicksilver with Sulphur, 2 parts	} — — {	— 1 part.
Pill of Quicksil- ver, gr. 5	} — — {	— gr. 2.
Powder of Scam- mony with Cal- omel, gr. 4	} — — {	Calomel, gr. 1. Scammony, gr. 2.
Compound pow- der of Scammo- ny, gr. 9	} — — {	Scammony, gr. 4. Hard extract of Jalap, gr. 4. Compound

Compound powder of Scammony with Aloes, gr. 17	} contains of	{ Scammony, gr. 3. Hard extract of Jalap, gr. 6. Aloes, gr. 6.
Compound powder of Senna, gr. 19	} —	{ Scammony, gr. 2. Senna, gr. 8. Crystals of Tartar, gr. 8.
Electuary of Scammony, 3fs.	} —	{ Scammony, gr. 5.
Aloetic powder, gr. 15	} —	Aloes, gr. 12.
Aloetic powder with Guaiacum gr. 2	} —	— gr. 1.
Aloetic powder with Iron, gr. 11	} —	— gr. 3.
Pill of Aloes, 3j.	} —	— gr. 12.
Pill of aloes with Myrrh, 3fs.	} —	— gr. 14.
Wine of Aloes, m. 3j.	} —	— 3fs.
Tincture of Aloes, m. 3j.	} —	— gr. 15.
Compound tinct. of Aloes, m. 3j.	} —	— gr. 45.
Tincture of Jalap, m. 3ij.	} —	Jalap, 3fs.

Wine of Rhubarb, m. ʒj.	} contains of {	Rhubarb, ʒfs.
Tincture of Rhubarb, m. ʒj.		———— ʒfs.
Compound tincture of Rhubarb, m. ʒj.		———— gr. 34.
Tincture of Senna, m. ʒj.	} —————	Senna, gr. 45.
Simple infusion of Senna, m. ʒij.		———— ʒifs.
Tartarised infusion of Senna, m. ʒij.		{ Senna, ʒifs. Crystals of Tartar, gr. 15.
Electuary of Senna, ʒfs.	} —————	
Electuary of Cassia, ʒij.	{ Senna, gr. 25. Pulp of Cassia, ʒj. Pulp of Tamarinds, ʒj. Pulp of French Prunes, ʒj. Pulp of Cassia, ʒj. Manna, ʒj. Pulp of Tamarinds, ʒfs.	

THE END.





Med. Hist.

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